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MAPS, PLANS,

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ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

TRAVELS

OF

ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER

IN

GREECE,

DURING THE MIDDLE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

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CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

MAPS OF ANCIENT GREECE:

COMPILED

FOR THE TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER,

BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

IN geography, when a map is copied from another map, the imitation ſhould be candidly avowed; and when it differs eſſentially from all other maps of the ſame country, the authorities on which ſuch difference is founded ſhould be aſſigned. In compliance with this principle, I ſhall proceed to explain, as ſuccinctly as poſſible, the guides I have followed, and the reaſons by which I have been influenced, in compiling the maps of Ancient Greece, which accompany the Travels of Anacharſis.

In this examination I ſhall not include the particular plans, becauſe each of them would furniſh matter for one, or even for more than one memoir. I muſt, however, acknowledge, that thoſe of the battles of Salamis and Platæa would have been very imperfect, if the Count

de la Luzerne, the preſent miniſter for naval affairs, had not been ſo obliging as to favour me with his advice, and read the ancient authors with my drawings before him. I am likewiſe indebted to the Count de Choiſeul-Gouffier, for his generous communications of all the plans and ſurveys he had taken in the country; and it is certain that the moſt accurate of my maps are thoſe which are laid down after his plans. They are almoſt all by M. Foucherot, engineer for bridges and cauſeways *, who not only put into my hands his drawings and manuſcript journals, but has alſo deſcribed to me, as diſtinctly as poſſible, the parts of his route where he had not time to take obſervations, and which were neceſſary to my deſign. The geographical collection for foreign affairs, in which the late Count de Vergennes permitted me to make reſearches, has alſo furniſhed me with a number of other plans of ports and iſlands; and I have found in the library of the king, though not the entire voyage of the Abbé Fourmont, yet at leaſt ſeveral fragments of it, of which I have made every poſſible uſe.

The heirs of the late M. D'Anville have alſo communicated to me the notes of that celebrated geographer, to whom the ſcience of geography is ſo much indebted, and whoſe very errors are reſpectable, ſince they only prove the imperfection of geographical knowledge at the time when he compiled his maps. I have alſo found in ſome

* Ingénieur des ponts et chauſſées.

geo-

geographical manuſcripts of the late M. Freret, well known for his profound erudition, digeſted extracts from the Portulans *, which I ſhall frequently have occaſion to cite. It now only remains for me to ſpeak of a work on geography, in modern Greek, by Meletius, archbiſhop of Athens, and a native of Joannina in Epirus, written about the end of the laſt century, and printed at Venice, in 1728, in one volume folio. I have made uſe of it in ſeveral inſtances, for the northern parts of Greece; but I could not for the Peloponneſus, becauſe the maps of that peninſula were already engraved before this work fell into my hands. I muſt likewiſe add that, if my maps are leſs imperfect than thoſe which have preceded them, they are indebted for a part of their merit to the author of the Travels of Anacharſis, who has aſſiſted me in my enquiries, and diſcuſſed with me ſeveral eſſential points.

I likewiſe ſhall not include in this examination the chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus, becauſe time and events having furniſhed us with a conſiderable acceſſion to our knowledge of thoſe places ſince it has been completed, it would be neceſſary to lay it down entirely anew. I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to the general map of Greece, and the particular maps of each of its provinces.

I have made uſe of all the aſtronomical obſervations that I have been able to procure, when I have found

* Collections of charts, ſurveys and deſcriptions of different ports, roads, &c.

them

them accurate; and, in defect of theſe, have had recourſe to the diſtances given by the ancients and moderns. But it will be firſt neceſſary to give an account of the meaſures I have employed.

In all the maps, I have uſed, for the comparative ſcale, the common French leagues of 2500 toiſes, becauſe they have appeared to me in general to correſpond very nearly with the hour's journey employed by travellers in theſe countries. The Olympian ſtadium, which in my maps I eſtimate at 94 toiſes 5 feet, is deduced from the length which M. Le Roi aſſigns to the Grecian foot [a]. As to the Pythian ſtadium, it is that which M. D'Anville has before uſed, and which he fixes at one tenth part of the Roman mile, or four fifths of the Olympian ſtadium [b]. I have named it Pythian, becauſe it appears to me to have been principally in uſe in the north of Greece; and becauſe, according to the remark of Spon [c], the ſtadium which ſtill exiſts at Delphi is ſhorter than that of Athens. By the meaſures which we have of the latter, it appears that it was of the length, or nearly ſo, of the Olympian ſtadium. It is true that Cenſorinus [d], when comparing the ſtadia which he calls Italian, Olympian and Pythian, makes the latter conſiſt of 1000 feet; while the firſt, according to him, only contains 625, and the ſecond 600.

[a] Le Roi, Ruines de la Grèce, t. i. p. 32.
[b] D'Anville, Trait. des Meſ. Itin.
[c] Spon, Voyag. t. ii. p. 38.
[d] Cenſor. de Die Nat. cap. 13.

But

But Aulus Gellius, who wrote in Greece, expreſsly ſays [e] that the Olympian was the longeſt of all the ſtadia; and beſides, M. D'Anville [f], and before him Lucas Pœtus, have already remarked that Cenſorinus here diſtinguiſhes the Italian from the Olympian ſtadium, only from not knowing the difference of the feet of which they were compoſed, and that 625 Roman feet are equal to 600 Grecian Olympian feet. We cannot therefore rely on the meaſure of the Pythian ſtadium of Cenſorinus Yet if we take the 1000 feet for the meaſure of the diaulus, or double ſtadium, we ſhall ſtill have, for the length of the Pythian ſtadium, 500 feet, which are exactly four fifths of 625 Roman feet. However this may be, the Pythian ſtadium, being ſhorter by one fifth than the Olympian ſtadium, muſt be equal to 75 toiſes 5 feet 2 inches $4\frac{4}{5}$ lines, French meaſure, or, to avoid fractions, 76 toiſes (161 yards, 2 feet Eng.), as it has been eſtimated by M. D'Anville [g].

I have ſometimes made uſe of a ſtill ſhorter ſtadium, or that which M. D'Anville calls the Macedonian, or Egyptian [h], and which he eſtimates, in ſeveral places, from fifty toiſes to fifty-four, or even more.

The projection of the general map is on the hypotheſis which conſiders the earth as a plane; at leaſt the diminu-

[e] Aul. Gell. Noct. Att. lib. 1, cap. 1.

[f] D'Anville, Trait. des Meſ. Itin. p. 14 et 70.

[g] Id. ibid. p. 71.

[h] Id. Eclairciſ. Geogr. ſur l'Anc. Gaule, p. 162; Trait. des Meſ. Itin. p. 93.

tion of the degrees of longitude is calculated from the table at the end of the Supplements to the Aſtronomy of M. de la Lande[i]; for the difference between this hypotheſis and that of the ſpherical figure of the earth is almoſt inſenſible on the ſcale that I have choſen. The meridians being right lines on my map, their intervals have been aſcertained by the tangents of the parallels 36 and 40; and I have always taken the degree of latitude at 57000 toiſes, in round numbers, as it has been eſtimated in the table of M. Schulze[k], for the latitude of 39 degrees. It is not neceſſary to mention that the curvature of the parallels has been determined and laid down on each meridian from the difference of the ſecant and the radius; but it may be proper to remark that, if the parallels are right lines on the particular maps, it is becauſe it would otherwiſe have been very difficult to lay down the different bearings of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſay more preſently; and becauſe, beſides, the curvature would have been ſcarcely perceivable. I have likewiſe not marked the longitude on the particular maps; becauſe, having no obſervation relative to it through the whole extent of country which they repreſent, it would have been neceſſary at leaſt to reach Salonichi, from which it muſt have been computed.

The general map, on the contrary, is ſupported by ſeveral obſervations of longitude and latitude. The poſition of Conſtantinople, formerly Byzantium, is taken

[i] De la Lande, Aſtronom. t. iv. p. 770.

[k] Id. ibid. p. 777.

from

from the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for the year 1788; and the latitude and longitude of Salonichi, formerly Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf; of Smyrna, on the coaſt of Aſia; and Candia and Canea, in the iſland of Crete, have been obſerved by father Feuillée. M. De Chazelles has given us the latitude of Rhodes, and other navigators have furniſhed me with that of ſeveral of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

I have not been able to make uſe of the obſervation of father Feuillée at Milo, becauſe it appears to me erroneous. M. D'Anville had before judged it to be ſo, ſince the longitude which he aſſigns to that iſland in his maps differs by about twenty minutes from that of father Feuillée. The longitude of Melos in my map is almoſt the ſame with that in which it is laid down by M. D'Anville.

The particular maps have for their baſis: 1. The obſervations of latitude taken by Vernon at Athens, Negropont, or Chalcis, in Eubœa, and Sparta. 2. Two obſervations of latitude, which I found in the papers of M. Freret. They were taken by M. De Chazelles, one in the port of the iſland of Zante, or Zacynthus, and the other to the ſouth of Cape Matapan, or Tænarum, directly weſt of the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Cythera. 3. The latitude of Volo, formerly Pagaſæ, at the bottom of the Pagaſitic Gulf, in Theſſaly, given by Dapper, though I know not whence he obtained it. 4. That of Corfu, from the tables of Riccioli and Pimentel. 5. That of Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum, according to the table of Philip Lanſberge. And, 6. The latitude and longi-

tude of Salonichi, to which I have had recourſe to determine the longitude of all Greece in the general map.

The latitude of Athens, from which I have taken my departure for all my particular maps, according to the obſervations of Vernon[l], is 38° 5′. M. D'Anville mentions another obſervation, which places that city in 38° 4′ only[m]; but as I have not found it among his papers, I have followed that of Vernon.

I have adjuſted to the poſition of Athens the plan of the bay and iſle of Coulouri, which was taken by M. Foucherot in 1781, and which I have accurately copied in my plan of the battle of Salamis. I have alſo adjuſted to the ſame poſition, a manuſcript map of the gulf of Engia, taken by the marquis de Chabert, in 1776. This map has likewiſe given me the figure of all the iſlands of the Saronic Sea, the point of Cape Scyllæum, and even the poſition of the Acro-corinthus. The bearing of the promontory of Sunium from the ſummit of the mountain in Ægina, does not, indeed, accord with that given by Wheler[n]; but the poſition of the Acro-corinthus is alſo in this map more ſoutherly than that of Athens, by about four thouſand one hundred and fifty toiſes, or a little more than four minutes of latitude, preciſely as I found it in 1782. I have aſcertained this poſition entirely from comparing and combining the bearings given by Wheler

[l] Journal de Vernon, à la ſuite de la Reponſe de Spon à la Critique de Guillet, p. 302.

[m] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce.

[n] Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 449.

of

of Athens and Mount Hymettus, from the Acro-corinthus [o], and of the Acro-corinthus from mount Hymettus [p]; for I then had not seen the map of M. de Chabert. The latitude of Corinth therefore cannot be, as the observation of Vernon makes it, 38° 14′ [q]; but must be about 38° 1′ 30″, as it is laid down in my maps.

The situation of Corinth thus determined, I have adjusted to its position a map of the Isthmus, taken geometrically by the Venetians in 1697, of which an engraving has been given by Bellin, in his description of the gulf of Venice and the Morea [r]. This map, which is constructed with great care, has enabled me to assign with sufficient accuracy the situation of the promontory Olmiæ, though it is not found in it. Wheler has observed, that this promontory bears north-north-east of the Acro-corinthus [s]; and Livy says, that a temple of Juno Acræa, built on this promontory, was only about seven Roman miles distant from Corinth [t].

Between Corinth and Argos, the ancients, according to Strabo, reckoned two hundred stadia [u]; and, at present, about eight or nine hours are required to go, by the shortest road [x], from Corinth to Napoli di Romania, or

[o] Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 443.
[p] Id. ibid. p. 410.
[q] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[r] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. pl. xlviii. p. 230.
[s] Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 443.
[t] Liv. lib. 32, cap. 23.
[u] Strab. lib. 8, p. 377.
[x] Pocock, t. iii. p. 175. Foucherot, Voyag. manuscr.

Nauplia,

Nauplia, which is but a little farther than Argos. In my maps, the diſtance between Corinth and Argos, in a right line, is one hundred and eighty Olympian ſtadia, and about ſeven hours and one third, of twenty-five hundred toiſes each, between Corinth and Nauplia.

Argos has always been placed in the maps almoſt due ſouth of Corinth; but the ſituation of the ſouthern coaſt of Argolis, and in particular the poſition of the iſle of Hydræa, has obliged me to lay it down much more to the weſt. The citadel of Argos, Nauplia, or Napoli, and Tiryns, at preſent Old Napoli, are laid down from obſervations, taken on the ſpot by M. Foucherot, from two different ſtations; firſt, on coming out of a defile near Mycenæ, and afterwards from the city of Argos itſelf. From the latter ſtation M. Foucherot has alſo obſerved the bearing of that part of the coaſt of Laconia which advances moſt to the eaſt. All theſe obſervations have been taken according to the north indicated by the compaſs; but I have rectified them to the true meridian, by allowing for the variation of the needle, 13° 15′ towards the weſt, which was found to be its variation in theſe countries, by M. De Chabert, in 1776.

To the ſituation of Nauplia, or Napoli, I have adjuſted two manuſcript charts, taken in 1735, by the late M. Verguin, engineer in the naval ſervice. They have furniſhed me with the coaſt and iſlands of Argolis, from the confines of Laconia to Cape Acra. I ſhall ſay nothing of the merit of theſe charts, but content myſelf with referring

ring to M. D'Anville[y], who did not make uſe of them till he had aſcertained their accuracy. Some obſervations that have been taken of the bearings of the neighbouring places from Cape Acra, and the iſlands Tiparenus and Ariſtera, now the iſles of Eſpeci and Eſpeci-Poulo, have given me the poſition of Mount Buporthmos, and the iſlands Aperopia and Hydræa. Theſe obſervations, which I have found among the papers of M. Freret, have appeared to me to be by M. Verguin, which has induced me to make uſe of them with confidence. The figure of theſe iſlands, and that of the coaſt oppoſite to Scyllæum, are taken from another manuſcript chart, drawn by the pilot Vidal, in 1735, which I have compared with that of this ſame coaſt, given by Deſmouceaux[z].

The ſituation of Hermione, now Caſtri, is likewiſe aſcertained by its diſtance from Trœzen, or Damala. M. Fourmont ſays[a], that he employed four or five hours in going from one of theſe places to the other. That of the iſland Hydræa is alſo given by the obſervation of Tournefort[b], of its bearing from his ſtation in the iſland of Zia, formerly Ceos; and the latter is laid down from its diſtance from the promontory of Sunium, and from the bearings obſerved by Wheler from that promontory[c] which extend to Anti-Milo.

y D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce.

z Extrait du Voyag. de Deſmouceaux à la ſuite du Voyag. de Corn. le Bruyn, t. v. p. 466.

a Fourmont, Voyag. manuſcr. de l'Argolide.

b Tournef. Voyag. t. i. p. 341.

c Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 449.

Leaving Argos, Pliny has enabled me to determine the breadth of Peloponneſus. He ſays that the diſtance from Argos to Olympia, croſſing Arcadia, is ſixty-eight Roman miles [d]. I have taken theſe in a right line; becauſe, after having conſidered the road which paſſes through Megalopolis, I have found that it does not depart much from a right line, and yet gives a conſiderably greater diſtance. In fact, the table of Peutinger [e] gives twelve miles from Olympia to Melænæ, twenty-two from Melænæ to Megalopolis, and twenty from Megalopolis to Tegea. From Tegea to Argos the diſtance is wanting; but this is eaſily ſupplied from modern travellers. M. Foucherot [f] reckons ten hours journey between Napoli di Romania and Tripolizza; and we ſhall be convinced that the latter town is near the place where Tegea ſtood, if, with the abbé Fourmont, we find the ſite of Tegea in Palæo-Tripolizza, or Old Tripolizza. We may therefore reckon eighty-ſeven or eighty-eight Roman miles from Olympia to Argos, or Nauplia, paſſing through Megalopolis; and thus the reduction of the diſtance to ſixty-eight in a right line will ſtill be very great.

Tripolizza is at preſent the capital of the Morea, or Peloponneſus, and the reſidence of a pacha, or mouhafil, who is governor of the whole country. It is a modern town; but Leondari is not the ancient Megalopolis, as

[d] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 6, t. 1. p. 196.

[e] Peuting. Tab. Segm. 7, edit. Scheyb. Vindob. 1753, in fol.

[f] Foucherot, Voyag. manuſcr.

has

has been hitherto ſuppoſed, on the authority of M. De Fourmont[g]. Leondari is built on the declivity of Mount Taygetus, and Megalopolis was ſituated in the plain beyond the Alpheus. I am therefore inclined to believe that the ſite of the latter city is at the place called Sinano, which M. Fourmont has taken, without ſufficient proof, for the ancient Mantinea[h]; and within the extenſive circuit of which he ſays there are many ruins[i]. Leondari is probably the ancient Leuctra mentioned in Xenophon[k], which ſhut in one of the entrances of Laconia. Olympia ſubſiſts in a ſmall place now called Miraca. Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot[l] found there but few ruins: but M. Fauvel, who accompanied M. Foucherot, has been more ſucceſsful in a ſecond journey, which he made in 1787 by order of the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier. He then diſcovered the hippodrome, the ſtadium, the theatre, and the temple of Jupiter; ſo that we ſhall ſoon be in poſſeſſion of the exact dimenſions of all theſe relics of antiquity.

To place Olympia in my maps, its diſtance from Argos, however, was not ſufficient; it was neceſſary alſo to obtain its latitude. This has been deduced from that of Zante, or Zacynthus, in the iſland of the ſame name; obſerved, as

g Fourmont, Lett. Manuſcr. à la Bibl. du Roi.

h Fourmont, ibid.

i Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. vii. p. 356.

k Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc. lib. 6, p. 607.

l Chandler's Travels in Greece, chap. lxxvi. p. 294. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.

I have already ſaid, by M. de Chazelles: which obſervation, taken in the harbour, directly to the eaſt of the caſtle[m], fixes the latitude of Zante at 37° 46′ 32″.

The road of Zante, from the city to Cape Baſilico, the eaſtern extremity of the iſland, has been laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin: and able navigators, according to Bellin[n], when ſailing between this cape and that of Torneſe, anciently Chelonites, on the Continent, have obſerved the former to bear ſouth-weſt, and the latter north-eaſt. The diſtance between theſe two Capes is given differently by different travellers; but I have made it, with Texeira, exactly ten Italian miles[o].

From Cape Chelonites, Strabo ſays that two hundred and eighty ſtadia were reckoned to the mouth of the Alpheus[p]. The Portulans, from ſeveral bearings, give reaſon to conclude, on the whole, that the direction was ſouth-eaſt by ſouth; and I have therefore placed the mouth of the Alpheus in this direction from Cape Chelonites. I have not, however, in my maps, allowed more than two hundred and twenty-five Olympian ſtadia for the diſtance between theſe two points; becauſe the coaſt, in this ſpace, makes great bays, and a great projection; and becauſe, beſides, Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot, who

[m] Note Manuſcr. de M Freret.

[n] Bellin, Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven.

[o] Texeira, Viage, p. 208: en Amberes, 1610, in 8vo.

[p] Strab. lib. 8, p. 343.

made the journey by land from Pyrgo, near the mouth of the Alpheus, to Chiarenza, anciently Cyllene, not far from Cape Chelonites, give reaſon to believe that they did not employ more than nine hours in going from one of theſe places to the other [q].

From the mouth of the Alpheus to Olympia I have followed a ſmall drawing which M. Foucherot drew for me of his route; and which agrees with Pauſanias, who reckons a hundred and twenty ſtadia from Olympia to Letrini [r]. The latter place was at the mouth of the Alpheus; we muſt therefore correct Strabo, who makes the diſtance between the mouth of that river and Olympia but eighty ſtadia [s].

The greater part of the Portulans, Levanto [t], and many maps, agree in making Prodano, anciently the iſland Prote, on the coaſt of Meſſenia, bear ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Cape Baſilico, in the iſle of Zante; and alſo of Cape Chelonites. It is preciſely in this direction, with reſpect to the former of theſe capes, that I have placed that iſland in my maps: but for the diſtance I have followed in preference the Portulan of Romagna, becauſe that alone can be made to agree with the diſtances taken by land; thoſe given by the others being either too great or too little.

q Chandler's Travels in Greece, chap. 73, p. 284. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſ.

r Pauſan. lib. 6, cap. 22, p. 510.

s Strab. lib. 8, p. 343.

t Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 106.

From Prote to Pylos in Meſſenia, at preſent old Navarins, or Zonchio, three Portulans give for the diſtance ten miles. Theſe miles are Greek miles, and are conſequently reduced in my maps to ſix Italian miles and two-thirds. The direction is eaſt-ſouth-eaſt.

To the poſition of Pylos I have afterwards adjuſted two manuſcript maps by M. Verguin, of which M. D'Anville has alſo made uſe [u]. I could not follow more accurate guides than theſe maps: they have conducted me to Cape Gallo, anciently the promontory of Acritas, at the entrance of the gulf of Meſſenia. Thence it was eaſy for me to aſcend to Corone, now Coron. That city was ſomewhat more than a hundred and ſixty ſtadia from the promontory of Acritas, according to Pauſanias [x]; and travellers [y] reckon by land from Modon, anciently Mothone, to Coron, ſix hours journey, or eighteen Italian miles.

From Coron navigators, according to Bellin [z], have obſerved Cape Gros, anciently Thyrides, in Laconia, to bear ſouth-eaſt and five degrees to the ſouth. The variation appears to me corrected in this bearing. This cape is not far from Tænarum, now Cape Matapan. Pauſanias reckons only ſeventy ſtadia between them [a]; and Bellin ſays

[u] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 20.

[x] Pauſan. lib. 4, cap. 34, p. 365 et 367.

[y] Breydenbach, Peregr. Terr. Sanct. p. 31: Mogunt. 1486, in fol. Pellegrin, Voyag. de la Morée, p. 7. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.

[z] Bellin Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 202.

[a] Pauſan. lib. 3, cap. 25, p. 276.

that

that Matapan is diſtant from Cape Gallo, or the promontory of Acritas, thirty miles, or ten marine leagues, to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt [b]. This diſtance, which is the breadth of the entrance of the gulf of Meſſenia, is much greater according to the Portulans. Pliny, however, makes it leſs [c]; on which account I have adhered to the meaſure given by Bellin, and employed it in a right line in my maps.

From Tænarum it was not difficult for me to gain the promontory of Malea. M. Verguin, from the latter cape, had taken the bearing of the former, from two different ſtations; and thus determined the poſition of the promontory of Tænarum with reſpect to that of Malea. By taking the oppoſite directions, I have aſcertained the poſition of Malea from Tænarum. All the environs of the former cape are laid down from a manuſcript chart of the ſame M. Verguin, which has given me the coaſt from the promontory of Malea, now Cape St. Angelo, to the iſle of Cervi, incluſively; as alſo the northern coaſt of the iſland of Cerigo, or Cythera. To this chart is added another of the anchoring place of St. Nicholas, anciently the Phœnician port, in the ſame iſland of Cythera. The remainder of the iſland is taken from Coronelli [d], whoſe deſcription has been compared with other materials. The iſle of Cervi was formerly only a peninſula, the moſt ſoutherly

[b] Bellin, ibid. p. 200.

[c] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 5, t. i. p. 193.

[d] Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 82: Paris, 1687, in fol.

point

point of which was called Onu-gnathos, or the jaw-bone of the aſs.

In the interior part of Peloponneſus, Lacedæmon, or Sparta, is laid down from its diſtance from Megalopolis. Pauſanias ſays, that from Sparta to Olympia the diſtance is ſix hundred and ſixty ſtadia [e]; and Livy informs us that the road paſſed through Megalopolis [f]. We have ſeen that the table of Peutinger reckons, in two diſtances, thirty-four Roman miles from Olympia to Megalopolis. Theſe thirty-four miles make two hundred and ſeventy-two Olympian ſtadia; which, ſubducted from ſix hundred and ſixty, leave three hundred and eighty-eight ſtadia for the diſtance from Megalopolis to Sparta. The diſtance in my maps, in a right line, is three hundred and thirty ſtadia; and Sparta is placed in the latitude of 37° 10′ N. according to the obſervation of Vernon [g].

It has not been the ſame with Coron; I have not been able to place this city in the latitude obſerved by Vernon [h]. The ſouthern part of Peloponneſus, however, as I have already ſaid, reſts on an obſervation of latitude made at ſêa by M. de Chazelles, to the ſouth of Cape Tænarum or Matapan, and directly weſt of the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Cythera [i]. This obſervation af-

[e] Pauſan. lib. 6, cap. 16, p. 492.
[f] Liv. lib. 45, cap. 28.
[g] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[h] Id. ibid.
[i] Note Manuſcr. de M. Freret.

certains

certains the latitude of the extreme point of Cerigo to be 36° 10′ N.

In the northern part of Peloponneſus, the ſituation of Dyme in Achaia is determined by its diſtance from Olympia. From Olympia to Elis there were two roads: one through the plain, three hundred ſtadia in length[k]; and the other, which was the ſhorteſt, over the mountain. By the latter it was reckoned twelve miles, or ninety-ſix ſtadia, from Olympia to Pylos near Elis[l], and ſeventy or eighty ſtadia from Pylos to Elis itſelf[m]; in the whole, a hundred and ſixty-ſix, or a hundred and ſeventy-ſix, ſtadia, from Olympia to Elis. From the latter city, proceeding into Achaia, Pauſanias reckons a hundred and fifty-ſeven ſtadia[n] to the paſſage of the river Lariſſus; and he adds[o], that from this river to Dyme it is about four hundred ſtadia. All theſe diſtances appear to me accurate except the laſt, which cannot be made to agree with the meaſures taken at ſea. Paulmier has indeed perceived that there muſt be an error in this number[p]; but he has not corrected it. I would propoſe to ſubſtitute in the Greek the numeral letter which denotes forty for that which ſignifies four hundred; and we ſhall then have

[k] Strab. lib. 8, p. 367. Pauſan. lib. 6, cap. 22, p. 510.

[l] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 5, t. i. p. 193.

[m] Diod. Sic. lib. 14, p. 248. Pauſan. lib. 6, p. 509.

[n] Pauſan. ibid. cap. 26, p. 520.

[o] Id. lib. 7, cap. 17, p. 564.

[p] Palmer, Exercit. p. 412.

three

three hundred and ſixty-three, or three hundred and ſeventy-three, ſtadia, for the diſtance from Olympia to Dyme. My maps give more than three hundred and twenty in a right line.

I could not place Dyme at a greater diſtance from Olympia. Dyme was only ſixty ſtadia from the promontory of Araxus, according to Strabo[q]; and the Venetian Portulan reckons only eighteen miles in a right line from this cape to Chelonites, the ſituation of which has already been determined.

M. Verguin has taken the plan of an anchoring place ſituated to the eaſt of the promontory of Araxus, now Cape Papa, which extends to Dyme. From this anchoring place the town of Patras, anciently Patræ, has been obſerved, according to Bellin[r], to bear eaſt by north. The variation appears to me to have been corrected in this obſervation. But the diſtance from Dyme to Patræ, according to ſeveral ancient authors, is a hundred and twenty ſtadia[s]: from the promontory of Araxus to Patræ, therefore, the diſtance was a hundred and eighty ſtadia. In my maps it is a hundred and ſixty-four, or a hundred and ſixty-five, in a right line.

The ſituation of Patræ is alſo determined by its diſtance from the iſthmus of Corinth. This diſtance is ſe-

q Strab. lib. 8, p. 337.

r Bellin, Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 186.

s Apollod. in Steph. Frag. voc. Δύμη. Strab. ibid. p. 386. Pauſan. lib. 7, cap. 18, p. 567, 568. Peuting. Tab. Segm. 7.

ven

ven hundred and twenty ſtadia, according to Agathemerus [t]; and there is no reaſon to ſuſpect an error, ſince Pliny eſtimates it at the ſame. The latter ſays that the length of the gulf of Corinth, or of the ſea of Criſſa, to the iſthmus, is eighty-five miles [u]; and he adds, that from the promontory of Rhium it is five miles to Patræ [x]; in the whole, ninety miles, which make exactly ſeven hundred and twenty ſtadia. This meaſure alſo agrees very well with ſome particular diſtances on the coaſt of Achaia, given by Pauſanias and the Peutinger table [y]. In my maps, the diſtance in a right line between the part of the iſthmus on the ſea of Criſſa where a wall terminates, and the poſition of Patræ, is ſix hundred and ſixty-five ſtadia. It may perhaps be thought that I have not made a ſufficient allowance in reducing the itinerary meaſure to a right line; but it is to be obſerved that the coaſt is almoſt ſtraight, and makes no other elbow than that of the cape of Sicyon. This cape has been obſerved by Wheler [z] to bear north-weſt by north of the Acro-corinthus; and the Greek and Venetian Portulans place Patræ in the direction of weſt by ſouth, and even weſt-ſouth-weſt, from that cape.

[t] Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geograph. Min. Græc. t. ii.
[u] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 4, t. i. p. 192.
[x] Id. ibid. cap. 5, p. 193.
[y] Pauſan. lib. 7, paſſim. Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.
[z] Wheler's Journey, b. 6, p. 442.

In front of Patræ is the iſland of Cefalonia, anciently Cephallenia, which, according to Strabo [a], is only eighty ſtadia diſtant from the promontory of Chelonites in Peloponneſus, and ſixty from the iſland of Zacynthus. The figure of it is taken from a Venetian chart, the ſame that M. D'Anville has made uſe of [b]. This chart, which appears to me to have been drawn with care, has alſo furniſhed me with a part of the iſland of Ithaca, now Teaki; and the ports ſituated in the north of the latter iſland are laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin.

From Cephallenia Strabo again reckons fifty ſtadia to Leucadia [c]. But this diſtance is erroneous: for navigators eſtimate it at not leſs than three marine leagues, or nine Italian miles [d]; at which diſtance I have placed theſe two iſlands in my map, following the bearing which the Venetian Portulan has given between the moſt northern cape of Cefalonia and the moſt ſouthern of Leucadia. The latter iſland is now called St. Maura, and was long only a peninſula: it is laid down from a map of Coronelli's, of which M. D'Anville has alſo made uſe [e]. The coaſt of the oppoſite continent, towards Alyzia, as well as the

[a] Strab. lib. 10, p. 456 et 458.

[b] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10, 21.

[c] Strab. lib. 10, p. 456.

[d] Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 65. Bellin, Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 163.

[e] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10.

iſlands

iſlands between that and Leucadia, are taken from a plan by M. Verguin.

The town Leucas was not ſituated in the ſame place as that of St. Maura is at preſent. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen at ſome diſtance on the ſea ſhore, and in a place where the iſland approaches neareſt to the main land. It was built by the Corinthians, on the iſthmus by which the iſland anciently was joined to the continent; but the iſthmus having been cut through, the town remained on the iſland, and the channel took the name of Dioryctos. According to the accounts of ancient authors [f], the diſtance from Patræ to Leucas was eſtimated at ſeven hundred ſtadia; but in my map it is but five hundred and ſeventy-five, in a right line, becauſe the navigation from one of theſe ports to the other is much embarraſſed; and becauſe, beſides, the diſtance from Naupactus to Dioryctos, according to the table of Peutinger, would not allow me to make it more.

Naupactus, now called Lepanto, lies more to the eaſt than Patræ. This city is ſituated on the ſea of Criſſa, not far from the promontory of Antirrhium. From it the Peutinger table [g] gives, at ſeveral diſtances, ſeventy-eight Roman miles to Dioryctos. Theſe ſeventy-eight miles amount to ſix hundred and twenty-four Olympian

[f] Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2, p. 105. Plin. lib. 2, cap. 108, t. i. p. 124; lib. 4, cap. 4, p. 192. Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.

[g] Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.

ſtadia; and I have made the diſtance more than ſix hundred, in a right line.

On the road from Patræ to Dioryctos, the Achelous, now called Aſpro-potamo, or the White River, was croſſed. Coronelli has given a map of a part of the courſe of this river[h], which was taken in conſequence of an incurſion that the Venetians made into Acarnania and Ætolia in 1684. I have found in it the track of the ancient road; but as the ſcale of it is erroneous, I have rectified it from the diſtances pointed out by M. Foucherot[i], who has travelled through the country; and have adjuſted the whole map to the poſition of Œniadæ, which was ſituated at the mouth of the Alpheus, and diſtant one hundred ſtadia from the promontory Araxus in Peloponneſus[k].

This map extends to the ruins of Stratos, which was built on the right bank of the river, at the diſtance of more than two hundred ſtadia from its mouth, according to Strabo[l]. Yet the ſame author ſays, ſoon after[m], that Stratos was half-way between Alyzia and Anactorium; and the latter city ſtood on the gulf of Ambracia. Paulmier has endeavoured[n] to reconcile theſe two paſſages: but his uſual penetration appears here to have forſaken

[h] Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 69.
[i] Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.
[k] Polyb. Hiſt. lib. 4, p. 329.
[l] Strab. lib. 10, p. 450.
[m] Id. ibid.
[n] Palmer. Græc. Antiq. p. 388.

him;

him; he offers nothing satisfactory. If he had attended to the respective situation of the places, he might easily have perceived that the second passage is corrupted; and that instead of Ἀνακλήριον, we should read Ἀγλίριον.

From Leucas, Strabo reckons two hundred and forty stadia to the temple of Actium, at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia, on the coast of Acarnania [o]. This distance appears to me erroneous; for the Peutinger table only gives fifteen miles between Dioryctos and Nicopolis, which was afterwards built by Augustus, on the other side of the gulf, in Epirus [p]; and the Portulans and travellers [q] compute the distance between the fortress of St. Maura and that of La Preveza at only twelve miles. These miles, which can only be Greek miles, I have laid down in a right line on my map. For the bearing I have followed that given by Bellin [r].

The gulf of Ambracia, at present the gulf of Arta, is laid down from a large map of Coronelli's, the same that M. D'Anville has made use of [s]; but, like him, I have been obliged to correct its scale, and adjust the map to the measures which Polybius has given of this gulf [t].

o. Strab. lib. 10, p. 451.

p Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

q Des Hayes, Voyag. du Levant, p. 467: Paris, 1632, 4°. Spon. Voyag. t. i. p. 81.

r Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 161.

s D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10. Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. xxxii. p. 513.

t Polyb. Hist. lib. 4, p. 327.

In this latitude Greece is ſhut in between two gulfs; that of Ambracia to the weſt, and that of Malia to the eaſt; ſo that the interval that ſeparates them is conſidered by Strabo as an iſthmus, of which he gives the meaſure [u], which he makes to be eight hundred ſtadia from the bottom of the gulf of Ambracia to Thermopylæ on the Maliac gulf. This meaſure has enabled me to determine the point of Thermopylæ, which is alſo given by other means. The ſame author ſays, that from the bottom of the gulf of Criſſa the diſtance to Thermopylæ, in a right line, is five hundred and eight ſtadia [x]. What Strabo calls the gulf of Criſſa is the ſea of Criſſa, or of Alcyon, which was afterwards named the gulf of Corinth. He ſays nothing of any particular gulf of Criſſa, near Delphi; and perhaps I have been wrong in repreſenting it diſtinct from this ſea in my maps. Laſtly, the bottom of the gulf of Criſſa, in Strabo, is in the environs of Pagæ, in Megaris [y]. In my maps the diſtance from Thermopylæ to this city, in a right line, is four hundred and ſeventy ſtadia, which does not exactly agree with that given by Strabo; but the compariſon of the bearings, of which I ſhall ſpeak preſently, would not permit me to admit a greater. The firſt diſtance is laid down in a right line within about twelve ſtadia.

[u] Strab. lib. 8, p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8, p. 112, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.

[x] Id. ibid.

[y] Strab. lib. 8, p. 336, 379; lib. 9, p. 405.

The

The bottom of the ſea of Criſſa is determined—1. From the diſtance from Pagæ to Megara, or to Niſæa [z]. 2. From that between Creuſis in Bœotia and the promontory of Olmiæ near Corinth [a]. 3. From the bearing of this ſame promontory, as obſerved by Wheler [b], from the harbour of San Baſilio, which lies to the eaſt of that anciently called Eutretus, and now Livadoſtro.

For the interior part of Attica, Bœotia, and Phocis, it would at firſt view ſeem to admit of no doubt that we ought to follow the map of Wheler; but if we examine it with attention we ſhall find that it is not to be conſided in. The map of this traveller differs eſſentially from his journal. The bearings he has given in the latter are not found the ſame in the map. I ſhall inſtance only in the poſition of Corinth. We have ſeen that, according to the bearings given by Wheler, that city muſt be more to the ſouth than Athens; yet in the map, in whatever manner it be taken, it will be found to lie more to the north. I know well that the difference of latitude found between theſe two cities on the map may be diminiſhed by taking the north for that indicated by the compaſs; but, even thus, Corinth cannot be brought down to its true place. It is the ſame with other places obſerved by Vernon. If we

[z] Strab. lib. 8, p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8, p. 111, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii. Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.

[a] Strab. lib. 9, p. 409.

[b] Wheler's Journey, b. 6, p. 477.

take

take the map of Wheler as it ſtands, we ſhall find they are all in the latitudes he has given: Wheler has then adjuſted his map to the obſervations of Vernon. But of this proofs are unneceſſary; Wheler has himſelf told us ſo in his preface. He has not perceived that theſe latitudes, for the moſt part erroneous, deſtroy the accuracy of all his own operations. Beſides, how could he lay down places according to their latitude on a map taken by the compaſs, without correcting the variation? We can therefore only make uſe of this map partially; it is rather to be had recourſe to as containing memorandums that have their value, than as an exact repreſentation of the country.

I have taken all the bearings given by Wheler; and have followed the Engliſh original, becauſe the French tranſlation is frequently faulty. Wheler indeed has only given the points of the compaſs, which leave us in an uncertainty of 11° 15′; but, by comparing a great number of theſe bearings, I have been able to aſcertain ſome points with tolerable accuracy, and have reaſon to believe that I have reſtored his map to what it was before he had adjuſted it to the obſervations of Vernon. I have only corrected, in all his bearings, the variation; which I have taken, with M. D'Anville [c], at a point of the compaſs towards the weſt.

The plans of M. Foucherot have given me the ſummits of

[c] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 25.

Mount

Mount Pentelicus, Mount Hymettus, and the Cerate Mountains. I have taken my ſtation with Wheler on the two latter, and alſo at the Acro-corinthus, to determine the poſition of Cithæron. From Cithæron and the Acro-corinthus I have determined Helicon, and alſo the ſummit of Parnaſſus called Lycoria, which has been obſerved by Wheler to be directly north of the Acro-corinthus [d]. From Cithæron, Helicon, and Parnaſſus, I have aſcertained the poſition of Mount Ptous, in Bœotia; from the latter and Cithæron, Mount Teumeſſus, near Chalcis, or Negropont; from Cithæron and Mount Hymettus, Mount Parnes; from Mount Ptous, ſeveral mountains in the iſland of Eubœa, and one near Opus, now called Talanda. Laſtly, from the Acro-corinthus I have determined ſeveral capes which run out into the ſea of Criſſa. Among all theſe ſituations, the poſition of Chalcis or Negropont in Eubœa is found in the latitude given by Vernon [e]; but I have not been able to place either Thebes or Delphi in the latitudes aſſigned them by that traveller.

From Turco-Chorio, anciently Elatea, Wheler has obſerved the ſummit of Parnaſſus to bear ſouth by weſt [f]: by taking the oppoſite direction I have determined the poſition of Elatea from Parnaſſus. Turco-Chorio is laid down in a map of Thermopylæ, taken in 1781, by M. Foucherot;

[d] Wheler's Journey, b. 4, p. 318.
[e] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[f] Whel. ibid. b. 6, p. 462.

ſo that it has been eaſy to adjuſt this map to mine. It is the ſame which I have copied, in part, in the plan of the paſs of Thermopylæ. It has conducted me to Zeitoun, and has beſides given me the point of the iſland of Eubœa. Zeitoun is the ancient Lamia, as is proved by an inſcription given by Paul Lucas [g]; but the country in the environs is ſcarcely to be known for the ſame. The Sperchius no longer flows in the ſame channel as formerly; the marſhes, which exiſted in the time of Herodotus, are now become firm ground; the Maliac gulf fills up every day; and the ſtrait of Thermopylæ is at preſent much wider than it was in the time of Xerxes.

From Athens to Thermopylæ many of the diſtances which are given by ancient authors have appeared to me to be computed in Pythian ſtadia, or ſtadia which are ſhorter by one fifth than the Olympian. I ſhall here only inſtance in ſome that are given near Thermopylæ; by comparing which with the ſame diſtances in Roman meaſures, we ſhall perceive that the ſtadia in which they are eſtimated are in the proportion of ten to the mile.

Herodotus, when deſcribing this famous paſs, reckons forty-five ſtadia from Anticyra, along the Sperchius, to Trachis [h]; and Strabo ſays that the Sperchius is diſtant from Lamia thirty ſtadia [i]; in the whole, ſeventy-five

[g] Paul Lucas, Second Voyag. t. i. p. 405. Inſcript. 52.
[h] Herodot. lib. 7, cap. 198.
[i] Strab. lib. 9, p. 433.

ſtadia

ſtadia from Trachis to Lamia. But Trachis having been deſtroyed, according to the ſame Strabo [k], Heraclea was built at about ſix ſtadia diſtance. Subduct theſe ſix ſtadia from ſeventy-five, and there will remain ſixty-nine for the diſtance from Lamia to Heraclea; and Livy ſays expreſsly, ſpeaking of theſe two cities, *interſunt ſeptem millia fermè paſſuum* [l]. The ſame proportion is likewiſe found in the diſtance from Heraclea to the hot ſprings at Thermopylæ. This diſtance is forty ſtadia, according to Thucydides [m], which meaſure is confirmed by Strabo [n]; yet Pliny makes it only four Roman miles [o].

An obſervation taken by M. Foucherot, at Thermopylæ, of the bearing of that part of the coaſt of Theſſaly which extends fartheſt to the ſouth, has given me the direction of the channel which ſeparates this country from Eubœa. This channel is much longer than it is repreſented in the greater part of maps, but it is extremely narrow; for I have not been able to employ the eighty ſtadia aſſigned by Herodotus [p] for the diſtance between Artemiſium and Aphetæ, but by taking them at only fifty-three toiſes each, as M. D'Anville has done in his map of ancient Greece. The length I have given to this

[k] Strab. lib. 9, p. 428.
[l] Liv. lib. 36, cap. 25.
[m] Thucyd. lib. 3, cap. 92.
[n] Strab. lib. 9, p. 429.
[o] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 7, t. i. p. 199.
[p] Herodot. lib. 8, cap. 8.

channel is the ſame with that of the coaſt of Eubœa which borders it; and this coaſt extends the ſpace of thirty-ſix Italian miles, according to a manuſcript chart of the Archipelago, drawn by the pilot Gautier, in 1738. On the moſt northern cape of the iſland of Eubœa formerly ſtood the city of Cerinthus, the name of which has been corrupted by mariners into that of Capo Rhento.

Several maps make this cape bear due north of the promontory of Sepias, now Cape St. George; and the chart of Gautier places the latter directly ſouth of the point of Caſſander, anciently the promontory of Poſidium, in the peninſula of Pallene. The diſtance from the promontory of Poſidium to Sepias appears to me to be about thirty-five Italian miles: Gautier makes it more; but it cannot much exceed this, for the latitude of the promontory of Poſidium is determined by that of Therma, now Salonichi, at the bottom of the Thermaic gulf. The whole coaſt from that city to the promontory of Canaſtreum, now Canoniſtro, is laid down from a chart taken geometrically, in 1738, by M. Le Roi, an engineer who accompanied the marquis d'Antin. The map of M. Le Roi has alſo furniſhed me with the mouths of the Axius, and even the coaſt of Theſſaly, though the latter is only laid down from eſtimation.

The longitude and latitude of Salonichi have been obſerved by Father Feuillée[q]. It is ſituated 20° 48′ eaſt of

[q] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 9.

Paris,

Paris, and in latitude 40° 41′ 10″ N. From the position of this place I have determined the longitude of all Greece, in my general map.

The summit of Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, is ascertained by its bearing from Salonichi. The valley of Tempe is given from a manuscript map of Mr. Stuart, a learned Englishman, who has published the Antiquities of Athens; and the bottom of the Pagasitic gulf is determined, as I have already said, from the latitude of Pagasæ, now the castle of Volo. The latitude of this castle is 39° 21′, according to Dapper[r]. I know not whence he obtained this observation, but it appears to me sufficiently accurate. The isles Sciathos, Scopelos, and the others near to them, are taken from the chart of Gautier; except that of Scyros, which is laid down from the plan given of it by the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier[s].

On the western coast I stopped at the gulf of Ambracia. I shall now proceed to determine the position of the island of Corcyra, at present Corfu. Coronelli has given a map of this island, which is sufficiently minute; but the scale of it is defective. M. D'Anville has corrected it[t], by comparing it with a plan taken by M. Verguin. I have done the same; and have afterwards adjusted to the position of this island the coast of Epirus, from Buthrotum to

[r] Dapper, Descript. de l'Archip. p. 342.
[s] Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce, pl. 40, t. i. p. 77.
[t] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de Grèce, p. 9.

the

the promontory Chimærium, and even beyond. The greater number of the Portulans place the iſlands called Paxæ to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of Corfu; they are nevertheleſs laid down very nearly ſouth in all the maps, and ſo they are found in mine. In giving their figure I have followed a map by Van Keulen.

From theſe iſlands the Greek and compiled Portulans make Cape Sidero, the moſt weſterly point of Cephallenia, to bear ſouth by eaſt; and Levanto ſays [u] this is in general the courſe ſteered in ſailing from Corfu to Cefalonia. The diſtance is different, according to different authors; but it is determined by the latitude of Corfu, which, according to the tables of Riccioli and Pimentel [x], which are conſtructed from the obſervations of navigators, is 39° 37′ N. The poſition of Corfu agrees with the ſeven hundred ſtadia which the ancients computed between Leucas and Corcyra [y]. The latter city is not indeed the ſame with Corfu: the ruins of it are ſeen at a little diſtance to the ſouth, in a peninſula now called Cherſopoli; and from this peninſula to Leucas, the diſtance, in a right line, on my map, is ſix hundred and twelve Olympian ſtadia, which appears a ſuitable reduction.

[u] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 105.

[x] Ricciol. Geograph. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 9, cap. 4, p. 384: Venet. 1672, in fol. Pimentel, Arte de Navegar, p. 216: Liſboa, 1722, in fol.

[y] Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2, p. 105. Plin. lib. 2, cap. 108, t. i. p. 124. Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.

From

From Corcyra the ancients again reckoned ſeven hundred ſtadia [z] to the Acro-ceraunian mountains; or perhaps only ſix hundred and ſixty, which is the number in the manuſcript of Agathemerus [a]; though Tennulius has thought proper to correct it from the text of Pliny. He would have done better to have corrected Pliny [b] by Agathemerus. In my map the diſtance of five hundred and ninety ſtadia will be found, in a right line, between Corcyra and the point of the Acro-ceraunian or Ceraunian mountains, now called La Linguetta. This reduction is not too great. The poſition of that point is likewiſe aſcertained by other means.

The latitude of this point is taken from a large chart of the Gulf of Oricum, now La Valona, geometrically taken, in 1690, by a Venetian engineer, named Alberghetti, in which the latitude ſeems to have been given from an aſtronomical obſervation made at La Valona, though it is not mentioned in the chart. Its longitude is deduced from its bearing with reſpect to the moſt northern point of Corfu: at leaſt, Levanto ſays [c] that Corfu lies ten leagues to the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of the iſle of Saſeno, anciently Saſo. The leagues of this pilot are always four Italian miles each, as has been remarked by M. D'An-

[z] Polyb. ap. Strab. ibid.
[a] Agathem. ibid.
[b] Plin. ibid.
[c] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 95, 104.

ville;

ville [d]; and, taking the oppoſite direction, the ten leagues will preciſely extend from Cape Phalacrum, the moſt northern point of Corfu, to the latitude which the Venetian chart aſſigns to the point of La Linguetta. I have therefore reaſon to believe that the Ceraunian mountains are rightly placed in my map. On the other hand, the poſition of the Cape La Linguetta, which is placed due ſouth of Saſeno in the Venetian chart, is ſhewn to be right by that of the ſmall iſland Thoronos. The latter is directly to the ſouth [e] of Saſeno, and due weſt [f] of Phalacrum in Corcyra.

The chart of the Gulf of Oricum, which appeared to me very carefully laid down, has furniſhed me with the coaſts of that gulf, thoſe of the iſland Saſo, and even a part of the courſe of the river Celydnus. I have alſo profited by a note engraved on that chart, which contains a conciſe but well drawn deſcription of the country in the environs of La Valona, the ancient Aulon. It has likewiſe given me the diſtances deſcending to the ſouth to Buthrotum, oppoſite Corcyra; and has, beſides, conducted me to Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum. But it muſt ſurely excite our aſtoniſhment that ſo accurate a chart ſhould have remained almoſt unknown to the time of M. D'Anville [g]: the reaſon of which no doubt is, that the

[d] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 4.
[e] Portul. Grec, et Compilé. Levanto, ibid.
[f] Portul. Manuſcr. Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 63.
[g] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 6.

greater part of geographers, accuſtomed to copy from each other, have never thought of examining Greece in detail, as has been done by M. D'Anville.

The Greek and compiled Portulans, Levanto [h], and Alberghetti, in a note, lay down Durazzo due north of the iſle of Saſeno. I have placed it in that direction; and for the diſtance I think we ſhould prefer that given by Alberghetti; not that the others differ much from it, but becauſe it is the greateſt of all: yet has it ſtill obliged me to take the leaſt of two different latitudes which have been aſſigned to Durazzo, and which, as I have already ſaid, is that of the table of Philip Lanſberge [i], who ſtates it at 41° 27′. The tables of Harris and Riccioli place Durazzo more to the north, and make the latitude 41° 58′ [k]; but this would require almoſt double the diſtance.

From all that I have ſaid it appears to me that the weſtern coaſt of Greece is aſcertained with tolerable accuracy: it is therefore now only neceſſary to enquire whether my meaſures will be found exact, if we croſs to the eaſtern ſide. I have already determined the breadth of Greece; firſt in Peloponneſus, by the diſtance of Argos from Olympia; and, afterwards, in the middle of Greece

[h] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 95.

[i] Philip. Lantberg. Tab. Mot. Cœl. Perp. p. 8: Middelb. 1663, in fol.

[k] Harris's Diction. under the word Latitude; London, 1736, fol. Ricciol. Geogr. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 9, cap. 4, p. 397.

itſelf, by that of the Gulf of Ambracia from Thermopylæ. I ſhall now proceed to aſcertain it in the moſt northern part, by the extent of the Egnatian way, which went from Apollonia and Epidamnus to Theſſalonica or Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf, and even beyond. This way indeed was made by the Romans, and did not exiſt till a long time after the æra of the travels of Anacharſis: yet the meaſure of its length to Theſſalonica will enable us to determine the ſpace which ſeparates the two ſeas. This meaſure is given in Roman miles.

Polybius, according to Strabo[l], reckoned two hundred and ſixty-ſeven miles on this road from Apollonia in Illyricum to Theſſalonica. Strabo afterwards remarks that the road was not longer from Dyrrachium or Epidamnus, than from Apollonia[m]; it will therefore be indifferent whether we take the meaſure of it from one or the other of thoſe cities. I ſhall take it from Epidamnus, becauſe I have already determined the poſition of that place. The 267 Roman miles, at 756 toiſes each, at which they are eſtimated by M. D'Anville[n], make 201852 toiſes; and on my map the diſtance between Epidamnus and Therma, in a right line, is 167200. The reduction of the itinerary meaſure to the right line is about one ſixth, which I ima-

l Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 7, p. 323.
m Strab. ibid.
n D'Anville, Trait des Meſ. Itin. p. 44.

gine

gine will appear a ſuitable proportion in a mountainous country, and where the road paſſes through ſeveral defiles. Alberghetti, beſides, ſays that the diſtance from Durazzo to Salonichi is little more than two hundred Italian miles.

In the interior part of Epirus ſome particularities may be remarked that are not found in any maps before publiſhed. They are taken in part from a manuſcript journey from Arta, anciently Ambracia, by Joannina, and Gomphi, to Lariſſa in Theſſaly; and in part from the Greek geography of Meletius, a native of Joannina, a town ſituated on the lake Acheruſia. It may perhaps excite ſurpriſe to ſee this lake within land, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, while all the maps place it at the mouth of the Acheron: yet Scylax and Strabo[o] make the Acheron not fall into this lake, but riſe out of it: and Pliny ſtill more poſitively ſays[p] that the Acheron, after having flowed out of the lake Acheruſia, makes a courſe of thirty-ſix miles to arrive at the ſea. This is in fact the diſtance from Joannina to port Veliki, anciently Glycys, or the Sweet Port. The Acheron in this ſpace loſes itſelf for ſome time under ground, according to Meletius[q]; and this it is, no doubt, which has cauſed it to be repreſented as one of the rivers of hell. The ſame is probably the caſe with the Cocytus, which riſes out of the ſame lake.

[o] Scyl. p. 11, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. i. Strab. lib. 7, p. 324.

[p] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 1, t. i. p. 189.

[q] Μελετ. Γεωγρ. lib. 1, ſect. 18, cap. 3, No. 10: Venet. 1728, in fol.

I ſhall not enter into ſo minute a detail of the remainder of the general map, though all the parts of it have been laid down on the ſame ſcale as the particular ones. The general map is, as I may ſay, only the extract of a work of much greater labour; it will therefore be ſufficient to indicate the principal points.

The figure of the three peninſulas of Chalcidice and the Gulf of Pieria, to the iſle of Thaſos incluſively, is taken from a manuſcript chart of the pilot Gauthier, found among the papers of M. Freret. This chart has been adjuſted to that of the eaſtern coaſt of the Thermaic Gulf, taken geometrically by M. Le Roi, and of which I have already ſpoken. In this chart of Gauthier's the peninſula in which Mount Athos is ſituated, extends to a ſomewhat greater length than in another manuſcript map of the Archipelago, which is to be found in the Geographical Collection for Foreign Affairs: but I have reaſon to believe the manuſcript which I have followed accurate, becauſe it agrees with the meaſures of this peninſula given by Pliny and Belon[r]; and becauſe, beſides, the ſummit of Mount Athos has preciſely the ſame bearing from the ruins of Alexandria Troas, more anciently Sigeum, which it was obſerved to have by Mr. Chandler[s].

The iſle of Lemnos is laid down according to its diſtances

[r] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 10, t. i. p. 202. Belon, Obſerv. liv. 1, chap. 35.
[s] Chandl. Trav. in Aſia Min. chap. 8, p. 23.

from

from Mount Athos and the Helleſpont, and the bearings indicated by the ſhadow of Mount Athos, as it projects itſelf on that iſland. Myrina, the principal city of Lemnos, could not be at the north-weſt point, as it is found in ſome maps. The ſhadow of Mount Athos, according to the teſtimony of almoſt all antiquity, did not reach a brazen cow which ſtood in the forum till the ſummer ſolſtice [t]; and Belon has remarked [u] that the ſhadow already projected on the north-weſt angle of Lemnos, on the 2d of June. The coaſt of Thrace, from Thaſos to the mouth of the Hebrus, is laid down from the indications of the Portulans, compared with the Roman itineraries.

The latitude of the Dardanelles, anciently the Helleſpont, has been obſerved by M. de Chazelles [x]; but for their poſition I have entirely followed a large manuſcript chart taken within theſe few years by M. Tondu, an aſtronomer, who has aſcertained their longitude and latitude. This chart has furniſhed me with the coaſts of the Gulf of Melas, the Thracian Cherſoneſus, and the oppoſite Aſiatic ſhore, to Tenedos. To this is added another chart, alſo in manuſcript, taken by M. Truguet, captain of a frigate, under the orders of the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier.

[t] Sophocl. ap. Etymol. Magn. in Ἄιας. Apollon. Rhod. Argon. lib. 1, v. 604. Plin. lib. 4, cap. 12, t. i. p. 214. Plut. de Fac. in Orb. Lun. t. ii. p. 935. Solin. cap. ii. p. 31.

[u] Belon, Obſerv. liv. 1, chap. 25.

[x] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 168.

From

From this I have obtained the remainder of the coaſt of the Troas, the Gulf of Adramyttium to the entrance of that of Cyme, and the whole iſland of Leſbos.

The Propontis, now the ſea of Marmara, is adjuſted, on the one hand, to the poſition of Byzantium, or Conſtantinople, the longitude and latitude of which are taken, as I have already ſaid, from the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for the year 1788[y]; and, on the other, to that of the Dardanelles. The figure of it is taken from a large manuſcript map, deſigned in 1731 by M. Bohn, an engineer in the ſervice of prince Ragozzi. This map is the ſame that M. D'Anville made uſe of[z]. I have copied it exactly, except that I have thought I ought to place Cyzicus more to the eaſt, from the diſtances given by ancient authors, and even by modern travellers. The bottom of the Gulf of Aſtacus, and the lake near to Ancora, are taken from a manuſcript chart by M. Peiſſonel; and the Boſphorus of Thrace, now the canal of Conſtantinople, is laid down from a particular plan which I have given of it.

To the poſition of Smyrna, the longitude and latitude of which have been obſerved by Father Feuillée[a], I have adjuſted a large manuſcript chart of a part of the Archipelago, which I had deſigned in 1785. This chart contains

y Connoiſſance des Temps pour 1788, p. 245.

z D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 33.

a Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 8.

all the iſlands to the ſouth of the parallel of Smyrna, and to the north of that of Rhodes, as well as the correſponding coaſts of Europe and Aſia. The iſlands are placed in it according to the obſervations of Tournefort, and other travellers; and their figures are taken from different plans, ſome of which are manuſcript. A great number of theſe plans are found in Tournefort; the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier has given ſeveral [b]; and I have alſo derived advantage from thoſe contained in the collections of Dapper, Boſchini, and even Bordoné. The plans of the iſlands of Thera and Aſtypalæa are manuſcript; they were taken in 1738 by M. Le Roi, and the latitude of the iſlands has been obſerved.

On the coaſt of Aſia the Hermæan Gulf, now the Gulf of Smyrna, has been laid down from a manuſcript chart, taken by the ſame M. Le Roi; and the bottom of that of Cyme is aſcertained by the poſition of Phocæa. This city was a little leſs than two hundred ſtadia diſtant from Smyrna, according to Strabo [c]. The latter was not built till ſome time after the date of the travels of Anacharſis; it was twenty ſtadia from the ancient city [d], and is that which is at preſent ſo flouriſhing. The reſt of the coaſt to Lycia is taken from the charts of the count de Choiſeul-

[b] Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce.
[c] Strab. lib. 14, p. 663.
[d] Id. ibid. p. 646.

Gouf-

Gouffier, which have been likewiſe compared with the diſtances given by ancient authors.

Throughout almoſt the whole of Aſia Minor, the rivers bring down an immenſe quantity of ſlime and mud, and form accumulations of earth at their mouths. The Scamander in Troas, the Caicus near Pergamus, the Hermus near Smyrna, and the Cayſter, which flows by Epheſus, have enlarged the country they traverſe: but no where is there a more remarkable inſtance of this than in the environs of Miletus. The Mæander has heaped up ſo much ſand, that a deep bay, ſituated between the city and the river, is now only a lake; and the iſlands Lade and Aſterius, at the entrance of that bay, are become eminences in the plain.

Near Miletus is the promontory of Trogilium, from which Strabo reckons ſixteen hundred ſtadia to Sunium in Attica [e].

Rhodes is placed in the latitude obſerved by M. de Chazelles [f], which is 36° 28′ 30″ N.; and the figure which I have given to the iſland is taken from an ancient map corrected by the meaſures of Strabo, and other authors. The latitude of the little iſland of Caſos is taken from the chart of the Archipelago deſigned for the *Dépôt de la Marine*, in 1738; in which this iſland is laid down accord-

[e] Strab. lib. 14, p. 636.

[f] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 167.

ing to obſervation. The iſland of Crete is copied from the general map of the iſland of Candia, given by Boſchini [g], for want of a better. This map has been adjuſted to the obſervations of longitude and latitude made by Father Feuillée at Candia and Canea [h], as well as to the diſtances given by ancient and modern authors. I have however been obliged to lay down the whole eaſtern part of the iſland more to the north. The promontory of Samonium, according to Pliny [i], was diſtant only ſixty Roman miles, or four hundred and eighty Olympian ſtadia, from the iſland Carpathos; and the promontory Cadiſcus ſeventy-three miles, or ſix hundred ſtadia, from Malea in Peloponneſus.

Nothing now remains but to mention ſome particulars which have not yet been noticed in the courſe of theſe obſervations, and which yet are eſſential to be known.

Theſe maps are deſigned for the period when Greece was free. I have made it a rule not to inſert in them places the foundation or exiſtence of which was poſterior to the battle of Chæronea. Some however will be found which are only mentioned in more modern authors; but they exiſted long before, at leaſt the time when they were founded is unknown. I have inſerted under their an-

[g] Boſchini, Il Regno Tutto di Candia: Venet. 1651, in fol.
[h] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 10, 11.
[i] Plin. lib. 4, cap. 12, t. i. p. 210.

cient names cities which did not become celebrated until some time after, when they received new names. Such are Olbia and Ancora in Bithynia, which were afterwards called Nicomedia and Nicæa; Sigeum in Troas, which was soon afterwards named Alexandria-Troas; Idrias in Caria, which was named Stratonicea; and Therma, and Potidæa, in Macedonia, which took the names of Thessalonica and Cassandria, &c. &c.

Other cities changed their situation without changing their names. Among these the principal are Salamis, in the island of the same name, on the coast of Attica; Sicyon, Orchomenus, and Hermione, in Peloponnesus; Pharsalos, in Thessaly; and Smyrna and Ephesus, in Ionia. All these cities are placed in their ancient site in my maps. Cyzicus in the Propontis, and Clazomenæ in Ionia, are only islands, because they were not joined to the continent till some time after. Lastly, Olynthus in Macedonia, and some other cities, are marked as destroyed; because, since they had made a conspicuous figure in the history of Greece, it was proper to point out their position.

The divisions of countries are traced on the general map for the æra of the battle of Chæronea, which was fought on the third of August of the year 338 before Christ. The whole continent of Asia then appertained to the king of Persia. Philip the father of Alexander pos-

ſeſſed Macedon, and the coaſts of Thrace, except the Cherſoneſus, and the cities of Perinthus and Byzantium. The iſlands of Thaſos and Halonefus were alſo dependant on him, and almoſt all Illyricum was ſubjected to him. Epirus was divided among ſeveral nations, the greater part of which were free. One among others, that of the Moloſſi, was governed by a king who was conſiderably powerful; and the ally, but not the tributary, of Philip. All the remainder was inhabited by free Greeks. Several iſlands, however, acknowledged the ſovereignty of certain republics; as the iſles of Samos, Lemnos, Scyros, Imbros, and even the Thracian Cherſoneſus, which was in ſome meaſure dependant on the republic of Athens. As to that part of Aſia which is included in my map, it was divided into three ſatrapies, which contained a number of petty tyrants eſtabliſhed by the king of Perſia in the Greek cities.

My particular maps, on the contrary, have very different dates. Each is deſigned for the very year in which Anacharſis is ſuppoſed to have travelled through the province it repreſents. Hence is it that, in the map of Phocis, all the cities which were deſtroyed after the Social War are inſerted as ſtill in exiſtence; and, in that of Arcadia, all the cities the inhabitants of which went to people Megalopolis are marked as deſtroyed.

THE END.

MAP of GREECE
and
The GRECIAN ISLANDS
for the
TRAVELS of ANACHARSIS
By M. Barbié du Bocage.
August 1788.

MACEDONIA
THRACE
ILLYRICUM
EPIRUS
THESSALY
ETOLIA
ACHAIA
ELIS
MESSENIA
LACONIA
ARGOLIS
ATTICA
BOEOTIA
PHOCIS
LOCRIS
DORIS
PELOPONNESUS
CRETE
LYDIA
CARIA
LYCIA
PHRYGIA
MYSIA
BITHYNIA
PONTUS EUXINUS
PROPONTIS
HELLESPONT
Gulf of Peria
Thermaic Gulf
Gulf of Glaucus
Mount Pindus
Mount Olympus
Mount Ida
Mount Taurus
Mount Cithaeron
Mount Parnassus
Mount Helicon
Mount Parnes
Mount Hymettus
Mount Pentelicus
Mount Oeta
Mount Pelion
Mount Ossa
Mount Athos
Mount Haemus
Mount Rhodope
Mount Olympus
Mount Tmolus
Mount Mycale
Mount Latmus
Mount Cadmus
Mount Messogis
Mount Cragus
Mount Phoenix
Mount Cercetius
Mount Ocha
Mount Lycabettus
Mount Aegaleus
Mount Corydallus
Mount Thornax
Mount Lepreum
Mount Cyllene
Mount Aroania
Mount Chelmos
Mount Lycaeus
Mount Parthenius
Mount Cynthus
Mount Ithome
Mount Taygetus
Mount Malea
Mount Parnon
Mount Arachnaeus
Mount Oneion
Mount Geraneia
Mount Cithaeron
Mount Helicon
Mount Parnassus
Mount Oeta
Mount Pelion
Mount Ossa
Mount Athos
Mount Haemus
Mount Rhodope
Mount Olympus
Mount Tmolus
Mount Mycale
Mount Latmus
Mount Cadmus
Mount Messogis
Mount Cragus
Mount Phoenix
Mount Cercetius
Mount Ocha
Mount Lycabettus
Mount Aegaleus
Mount Corydallus
Mount Thornax
Mount Lepreum
Mount Cyllene
Mount Aroania
Mount Chelmos
Mount Lycaeus
Mount Parthenius
Mount Cynthus
Mount Ithome
Mount Taygetus
Mount Malea
Mount Parnon
Mount Arachnaeus
Mount Oneion
Mount Geraneia
Epidamnus
Apollonia
Eordaea
Lyncestis
Mygdonia
Thasos
Samothrace
Imbros
Lemnos
Hellespont
Tenedos
Proconnesus
Cyzicus
Dascylium
Byzantium
Chalcedon
Abydus
Lampsacus
Parium
Ilium
Sigeum
Dardanus
Troas
Aeneia
Pallene
Olynthus
Potidaea
Pydna
Dium
Methone
Pella
Amphipolis
Thessalonica
Aulon
Halonesus
Sciathus
Scopelos
Peparethus
Scyros
Euboea
Chalcis
Eretria
Carystus
Oropus
Rhamnus
Marathon
Thebes
Delphi
Amphissa
Naupactus
Thermus
Lepanto
Sicyon
Corinth
Argos
Nauplia
Epidaurus
Aegina
Salamis
Megara
Eleusis
Piraeus
Athens
Andros
Tenos
Mycone
Syros
Ceos
Cythnos
Seriphus
Siphnos
Paros
Naxos
Amorgos
Melos
Ios
Astypalea
Thera
Anaphe
Patmos
Leros
Calymna
Cos
Cnidus
Halicarnassus
Myndus
Miletus
Priene
Samos
Icaria
Ephesus
Colophon
Smyrna
Lebedus
Teos
Clazomenae
Erythrae
Chios
Lesbos
Mytilene
Methymna
Pyrrha
Cyme
Phocaea
Gryneum
Myrina
Hermus R.
Caicus R.
Lake Gygaeus
Sardes
Thyatira
Pergamus
Adramyttium
Atarneus
Antandrus
Assus
Gulf of Adramyttium
Gulf of Ephesus
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Cyme
Gulf of Elaea
Gulf of Pergamus
Gulf of Mitylene
Gulf of Chios
Gulf of Miletus
Gulf of Halicarnassus
Gulf of Cos
Gulf of Cnidus
Gulf of Glaucus
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Arcadia
Gulf of Laconia
Gulf of Messenia
Gulf of Argos
Gulf of Nauplia
Gulf of Aegina
Gulf of Salamis
Gulf of Megara
Gulf of Eleusis
Gulf of Piraeus
Gulf of Athens
Gulf of Andros
Gulf of Tenos
Gulf of Mycone
Gulf of Syros
Gulf of Ceos
Gulf of Cythnos
Gulf of Seriphus
Gulf of Siphnos
Gulf of Paros
Gulf of Naxos
Gulf of Amorgos
Gulf of Melos
Gulf of Ios
Gulf of Astypalea
Gulf of Thera
Gulf of Anaphe
Gulf of Patmos
Gulf of Leros
Gulf of Calymna
Gulf of Cos
Gulf of Cnidus
Gulf of Halicarnassus
Gulf of Myndus
Gulf of Miletus
Gulf of Priene
Gulf of Samos
Gulf of Icaria
Gulf of Ephesus
Gulf of Colophon
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Lebedus
Gulf of Teos
Gulf of Clazomenae
Gulf of Erythrae
Gulf of Chios
Gulf of Lesbos
Gulf of Mytilene
Gulf of Methymna
Gulf of Pyrrha
Gulf of Cyme
Gulf of Phocaea
Gulf of Gryneum
Gulf of Myrina
Gulf of Elaea
Gulf of Pergamus
Gulf of Adramyttium
Gulf of Atarneus
Gulf of Antandrus
Gulf of Assus
Gulf of Troas
Gulf of Aeneia
Gulf of Pallene
Gulf of Olynthus
Gulf of Potidaea
Gulf of Pydna
Gulf of Dium
Gulf of Methone
Gulf of Pella
Gulf of Amphipolis
Gulf of Thessalonica
Gulf of Aulon
Gulf of Halonesus
Gulf of Sciathus
Gulf of Scopelos
Gulf of Peparethus
Gulf of Scyros
Gulf of Euboea
Gulf of Chalcis
Gulf of Eretria
Gulf of Carystus
Gulf of Oropus
Gulf of Rhamnus
Gulf of Marathon
Gulf of Thebes
Gulf of Delphi
Gulf of Amphissa
Gulf of Naupactus
Gulf of Thermus
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Sicyon
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Argos
Gulf of Nauplia
Gulf of Epidaurus

PLAN of the PASS of THERMOPYLA

Adapted to the time of the Invasion of Greece by Xerxes.

For the Travels of Anacharsis.

BY M. BARBIE DU BOCAGE.

November 1784.

Olympian Stadia each estimated at 94 Toises 5 Ft (202 Yds Eng)

5 10 15 20 30 40

Inferior Stadia each about 76 Toises (162 Yds Eng)

5 10 15 20 25 30 40 50

French Toises.

500 1000 1500 2000 3000 4000

English Miles.

1 2 3 4 5

THESSALIA

MALIACUS SINUS

MALIAC GULF

THRACHINIA

MAGNESIA PARALIA

Mount Othrys

Asopius R.

Sperchius R.

Heated Rhodinia

Dryopian Rocks

Dyras R.

Melas R.

Trachis

Antycyra

Tichius

Mount Oeta

Temple of Minerva

Asopus R.

Mount Oeta

Mountain cleft called Callidromus

Path which the Persians turned

Hot Springs

Temple of Ceres Amphictyonis

Tomb of Hercules Melampygus

The Road here is not wider than is sufficient for the passage of a carriage or about 8 feet.

The Pass of THERMOPYLÆ 50 Roman Paces or about 95 Yards wide.

The Depth here is not wider than a Semiplethrum or about 17 Yards

Marshes covered by the Sea at high water

Wall built by the Phocians in the place where the road is not broader than is sufficient for the passage of a carriage (about 8 feet)

Leonidas and his Spartans.

the back of the Greeks

Alpenus

Plain called Bessa i.e covered with wood

LOCRIS

Scarphe

Mount Phricius

Boagrius R.

Port of Thronium perhaps Tarpha

Cnemides

Thronium

Mount Cnemis

T. Cook fe.

Plan of the BATTLE of SALAMIS, for the Travels of Anacharsis

By M. Barbié du Bocage.

March 1785.

MTS CERATES
Plain of Rharos
Sacred Way
ELEUSIS
PLAIN OF THRIA
Cephisus R.
The wild Fig tree
MOUNT ICARIUS
Icaria
Road from Thebes to Athens
Cephisus R.
Chapel of Meganira
Promontory of Cerycus
Gephyra
Salt Quarries
Cropia
BAY OF ELEUSIS
to Eleusis and Athens
MEGARA
PLAIN of MEGARA
Temple of Venus
Mount Poecile and Temple of Apollo
Pharmacusæ Is.
Amphiale Pr.
Road from Megara
Temple of Ceres
Temple of Hara
Road to Corinth
Nisæa
Road or Port
Sea mark
Minoa I.
MOUNT EGALEUS
CORYDALLUS
the Cramites
Hermos
Colonos
the Ceramicus
Colytos
Cœle
Oa or Œa
Lacia
Melite
Sciros
Dionieia
Eupyridæ
Corydallus
Pharon
Temple of Hercules
Port
Cephisus R.
PLAIN of ATHENS
Cydathenæum
Temple of Ceres
Thymœtadæ
Temple of Theseus
Lethæus R.
Road from Phalerum to Athens
Ilissus R.
ATHENS
Echelidæ
Temple of Jano
PHALERUM
Port
the Pirœus
Phalerus Marsh
Road or Phalerum
Temple of Venus
Colias Pr.
Port Munychia
Peninsula Munychia
Atalanta I.
Isle Psyttalia
Temple of Diana Munychia
The 4 I's Methurides
Minerva Ethia or Oil Sea mare
GULF OF MEGARA
Budorus
Budorus Pr.
Mount
Fortress of Budorus
ISLAND OF SALAMIS
Boarus R.
SALAMIS
SARONIC SEA
Temple of Mars
Scirradion Prom.
Temple of Minerva Sciras
Aliinus

REFERENCES.

- Ships of the Greeks
- Ships of the Persians
- Troops of the Greeks
- Troops of Xerxes

Olympian Stadia each Estimated at 94 Toises 5 Ft (202 Yds. Eng.)

5 10 20 30 40 50

English Miles.

¼ ½ 1 2 3 4 5

French Leagues of 2500 Toises each.

½ Leagues

500 1000 2000 3000 4000 3000 Toises

T. Cook fc.

ESSAY ON THE BATTLE OF PLATÆA.

For the Travels of Anacharsis.

Designed entirely from the Accounts given by Ancient Authors.

BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

February 1784.

Plain of Thebes

Wooden Wall defended by Towers

Camp of Mardonius

Road to Thebes

Asopus R.

Temple of Ceres and Proserpine.

Scolos or Scolon.

Asopus R.

Ile Oeroe

Oeroe R.

Road to Thespiæ

Greeks in Files

Save Indians Bactrians Medes Persians

Heroic Monument of Antiveneries

Hyriæ or Hysiæ

Temple of Apollo

Sacred Well

PLATÆA

Erythræ

Road from Peloponnesus and Megara to Thebes

Road to Eleusis

Heroic Monument of Eleutheræ

Temple of Ceres Eleusinea and Proserpine

Scolos

Tomb of Leodas

Road to Athens

Cave of the Calleroman Nymphs or Sphragidæ called Sphragidion

Source of the Asopus

Pass of Kithæron called by the Platæans the first leads round by the Athenians the head of the asopus

M O U N T

C I T H Æ R O N

Greek Troops.

Infantry } of Mardonius.

Cavalry }

Motions of the Greek Troops.

Motions of the Troops of Mardonius.

Olympian Stadia.

5 10 15

French Toises.

500 1000 1500

English 1 Miles.

¼ ½ ¾ 1

P. Cocks Jr.

CHART of the PALUS MÆOTIS AND PONTUS EUXINUS,

for the Travels of Anacharsis

Designed principally after M.D'ANVILLE

BY M.BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE. MDCCLXXXI.

THE EUXINE SEA
THE PALUS MÆOTIS
SARMATIA ASIATICA
SARMATIA EUROPEA
GETÆ
TAURICA CHERSONESUS
Cimmerian Bosphorus
Bosphorus of Thrace
Byzantium
Chalcedon
Heraclea
Sinope
Trebizond
Cerasus
Halys
Carambus Pr.
Criu Metopon Pr.
Carcina
Gulph of Carcina
Hylea
BASILIDÆ
Olbia
Borysthenes
Tanais
Hypanis
Dioscurias
Phasis
Apollonia
Salmydessus
Olympia
Mt Hæmus
Tomi
Caria
Trosmis
Ister
Danube
Tanais
Sea of Azof
Little R. or Turbetche
Great R. or Tur Crotz
Lake Mæotis
Sea of Colchis
Sea of Marmora
Mt Caucasus
Mt Olympus
Mt Athos
Mt Pelion
Mt Ossa
Mt Pindus
Mt Parnassus
Mt Cithæron
Mt Helicon
Mt Hæmus
Mt Rhodope
Mt Orbelus
Mt Scardus
Mt Candavia
Mt Cerauni
Mt Pangæus
Mt Ida
Mt Taurus
Mt Amanus
Mt Libanus
Mt Antilibanus
Mt Carmel
Mt Sinai
Mt Horeb
Mt Hor
Mt Nebo
Mt Gerizim
Mt Ebal
Mt Tabor
Mt Gilboa
Mt Gilead
Mt Seir
Mt Paran
Mt Sion
Mt Moriah
Mt Zion
Mt Lebanon
Mt Hermon
Mt Sirion
Mt Amana
Mt Taurus
Mt Casius

The BOSPHORUS of THRACE

for the Travels of Anacharsis

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE,

July 1784.

PONTUS EUXINUS

Cyanea of Europe

Myrleium

Pt of the Lycians

Tower of Phanus or Pharos

Aphrodisium

Mouth of the Pontus

Cyanea of Asia

Pt of the Ephesians

Temple of Jupiter Urius

Pt of the Raven

Pontichium

Milion Pr

Altar of the twelve gods

the deep Gulf

Acrocerunum Pr

Stone of Justice

Mountain called the Keys of the Pontus

Gulf Mamporis

Gulf Phanaeus

Forests

Port of Pithecus

IERON or the Temple

Port of Hercules

Gulf of Amycus

Amycus

Lasthenes

Cyparoedes

Commaroedes

Gulf Lasthenes

Port of the Women

Gulf Glaucon

Plain Gronychia

Scala

Torrent

Throne of Diana

Rhodius

Heraclia

Pt of Mercury

Nausimachian Pr

Potamoutain

Port Isaac

Egyptian Laurel

Byblias

Nicopolis

Protos

Discos

Deuteros Discos

Pt of the Old moon

Pt of the Rhodians

Pt of the Bosphorus

Pt of the Ox

Temple of Venus

BYZANTIUM

CHRYSOPOLIS

Plain

Fountain

Harbour

PROPONTIS

Port

CHALCEDON

Temple of Venus

Temple of Apollo

Port

Rocks of Juno

Temple of Juno

Chalcedon R.

Pisaeicus

Gaul

Cydaris R.

Barbysese R.

Temples of Hecate and Isis

Temple of the Earth

Temple of Jupiter the Guardian

Metopon Pr

Jasonium

Pt of the Ox

Temple of Venus

Pt of the Bosphorus

Pt of the Rhodians

Pt of the Old moon

Deuteros Discos

Egyptian Laurel

English Miles

Olympian Stadia

French Leagues

PLAN of BYZANTIUM.

Temple of Jupiter Urius

Round Tower

the 3 Ports

Thracian Gate

Thracian Forum

Temple of the Earth

Tribunal

Gymnasium

Citadel

Altar of Minerva Eubasia

Temple of Neptune

Temple of Diana Orthosia

Gate

Baths of Zeuxippus

Plain

Gate

Temple of Venus

Grecian Feet

French Toises

English Yards

THE HELLESPONT

for the Travels of Anacharsis

Designed from the Plan given by MD'ANVILLE *in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and other Materials*

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE

May 1784.

CHERSONESUS

Gulf of Melas

PROPONTIS

ADRASTEA

ÆGEAN SEA

MOUNT IDA

Gaurus

Heraeum

Tiristasis

Gartia

the Long Wall

Rhoeteum

Ilium R.

Ayeva

Limne

Priapus

Pœsium

Pœsus R.

Lampsacus

Percote

Granicus R.

Place where Xerxes threw a bridge over

Sestos

Pt. Celos

Abydos

Madytus

Aristea

Idacus

Cynossema

Tomb of Hecuba

Rhoeteus R.

Tomb of Ajax

Macistus Pr.

Elæus

Dardanus

Sigeum Pr. and Town

Tomb of Ajax

Tomb of Achilles

Ophrynium

Rhœteum

Town of Ilium

Ruins of Troy

Simois R.

Scamander R.

Tenedos

Calydna I.

Larissa

Sigia

Olympian Stadia of 91 Toises 5 Feet (201 Yards English)

Shorter Stadia of 83 Toises (177 Yards Engl.)

French Leagues of 2500 Toises

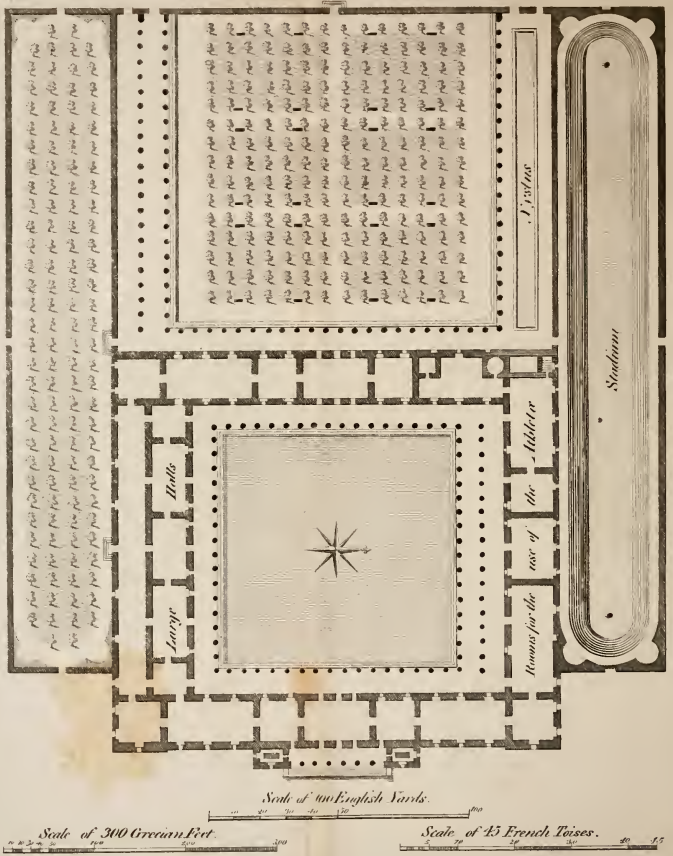
English Miles

T. Cook sc.

Plan of the
ENVIRONS
of
ATHENS,
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By M. Barbié du Bocage.
September 1785.
Temple of Neptune Hippius
Colonos
House of Plato
Academy
Road to Thria
Road to Thebes
Road to Laurium
Road to Marathon
Ceramicus
Cœle
Mount Anchesmus
Gate Hippades
Gate of Melita
Gate Dipylon
Gate Achamæ
Lacia
Itonian Gate
Porum
Sciros
Sacred Gate
Gate Dromeia
Cynosarges
T. of Theseus
ATHENS
Gate of Diochares
Lyceum
CITADEL
Mount Hymettus
Ilissus R.
Cephisus
Gate of the Pireus
Tomb of Euripides
Thymœtadæ
North Wall or Wall of the Pireus
Street of Theseus
Temple of Theseus
The Long Walls
Echelidæ
Temple of Echelus
Port Zea
Port Cantharus
Temple of Juno
PHALERUM
Citadel
Temple of Venus
Temple of Jupiter
PIRÆUS
Munychia
Road of Phalerum
Temple of Venus Colias
Chapel of Ceres
Cape Colias
Peninsula of Munychia
English Miles.
Olympian Stadia.
French Toises.
T. Coole Sc.

ATTICA, MEGARIS
AND PART OF THE ISLAND OF EUBOEA.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By M. Barbié du Bocage.
May 1785.
CHALCIDIANS
ERETRIANS
Chalcis
Eretria
Euripus
Chersonesus
Amarynthus
Tanagra
Thebes
Mount Helicon
Bulis
Thisbe
Thespiæ
Asopus R.
Panactum
Platea
PLATEANS
Eleutheræ
Mount Cithæron
Plain of Thria
Thria
Eleusis
Cephisus R.
Acharnæ
Mount Pentelicus
Cynosura Pr.
Ale Amphenides
Erasinus R.
Styria
Hymettus
Mount Alimus
Paralia
Prasiæ
Panormus
Potamos
Thoricos
Isle of Helen
Sunium Pr. and town
Temple of Minerva
Anaphlystus
Zoster
Phaure
Hydrusa I.
Ægina
Pœcile
Ilissus R.
ATHENS
ATTICA
Colonos
Brauron
Halæ
Decelia
Aphidna
Marathon
Probalinthus
Rhamnus
Berelissus
Oropus
Delphinium
Eretria
Porthmos
Styra
STYRIANS
Ægilia
Mount Oche
CARYSTIANS
Carystus
Cape Arus Pr.
Cavities of Euboea
Gerestus
Myrtos I.
Gerastus Pr.
Andros
Gaurium
ANDROS
Megara
MEGARIS
Mount Cithæron
Eleusis
Salamis
Scironian Rocks
Isthmus
Corinth
Cenchreæ
Crommyon
Cape Scyllæum
Cape of the Athenians or Piræus
Cape Sphærus
Epidaurus
Saronic Gulf
Ægina
Temple of Jupiter
Cape Chersonesus
Methana
Calauria I.
Troezene
Port Pogon
Scyllæum Pr.
Bellona
Ceos
Carthæa
Ceressus
Iulis
Pessus
Gyaros
SEA OF ICARIA
SEA OF MYRTOS
ÆGEAN SEA
PART OF EUBOEA
SEA OF ALCYON
CORINTH
Olympian Stadia
50 100 150
French Leagues.
1 2 3 4 5 6
English Miles.
5 10 15 20

PLAN
of the
ACADEMY
AND ITS ENVIRONS
for the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIE DU BOCAGE
May 1784.
CEPHISUS R.
Brazen Way
Grove Sacred to the Eumenides
Cave and Fountain of Pelasgus
Temple of Diana Agrotera
COLONOS
Road to Thria
Tower of Timon the Misanthrope
House and Garden of Plato
GARDEN OF THE ACADEMY
Gymnasium
Tombs of Harmodius and Aristogiton
Road to Thebes
Tombs of Battle at the
Athenians killed in
MICUS
THE WALLS
CERA
WITHOUT
Enclosure Consecrated to Diana
Tombs of Thrasybulus Pericles Chabrias &c.
Gate Hippades
Gate Thriasia Afterward
Dipylon
PART OF THE CITY of ATHENS
Gate
Forum
Olympian Stadia
French Toises
English Yards



T.Cook fe.

PLAN OF A GRECIAN PALAESTRA
AFTER VITRUVIUS.

Explanation of the References.

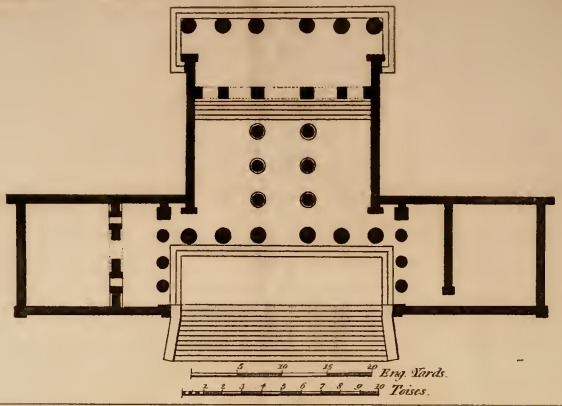
1 Cenotaph of Euripides
2 Equestrian Statue
3 Pompeione
4 Temple of Ceres
5 Different Porticos
6 Palestra of Taureas
7 Portico of Jupiter Eleutherius
8 Temple of Apollo Patrous
9 Portico of the Hermæ
10 Poecile
11 Enclosure containing the Palace of the Senate and an Edifice dedicated to the Mother of the Gods
12 Tholus
13 Statues of the Eponymi
14 Temple of Mars
15 Different Temples and Sacred Edifices
16 Chapel of Faeus
17 Lucorium
18 Temple of Castor and Pollux
19 Chapel of Agraulus
20 Prytaneum
21 Temple of Diana Aristoboule built by Themistocles
22 Ancient Temple of Bacchus of the Marshes
23 Ancient Temple of the Olympian Jupiter
24 Temple of the Pythian Apollo
25 Eleusinium
26 Temple of Ceres
27 Temple of the Earth
28 Stair case leading to the Citadel
29 Grotto of Pan
30 Propylæa
31 Temples of Erechtheus and Minerva Polias

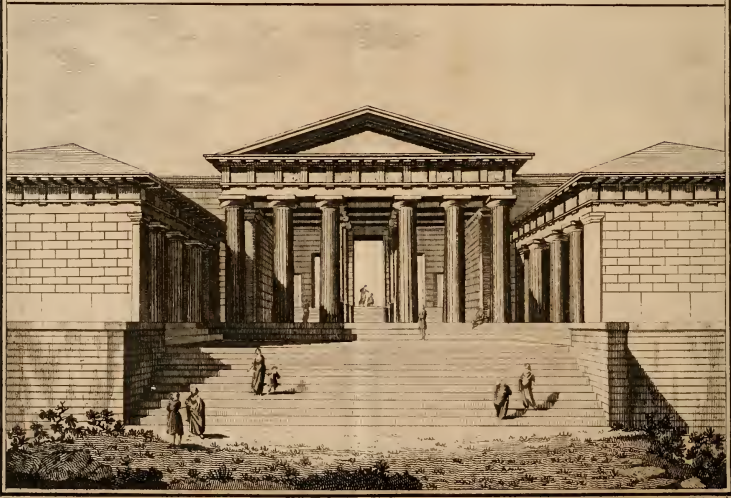
Gate Hippades
Gate of Adarnæ
Road to the Academy
Gate Thriasia afterward Dipylon
Itonian Gate
Sacred Gate
Street leading to Melite
Tents of the Forum
Scythians
Gate of Melite
Street leading to Cele
House of Phocion
MELITE
House of Themistocles
Gate Thermeia
MOUNT ANCHESMUS
CYNOSARGES
Gymnasium
Temple and Gardens of Venus
Temple of Theseus
Royal Portico
Areopagus
Street of the Tripods
CITADEL
Tem. of Minerva
Wall of Cimon
Theatre of Bacchus
Odeum
Gate Diocharis
LYCÆUM
Gymnasium
DROMOS
Altar of Orithya
Pol. Diana Agrotera
AGRÆ
Temple of Ceres
MOUNT HYMETTUS
Bryx
LIMNÆ or the Marshes
Hill of the Museum
Gate of Ægeus
Gate of the Piræus
1.st Road from the Piræus to Athens
Road from Phalerum to Athens
ILISSUS R.

PLAN OF ATHENS, for the Travels of Anacharsis, May 1784.

English Yards. 200 400 600 800 1000 1200
Olympian Stadia. 1 2 3 4 5 6
French Toises. 50 100 200 300 400 500 600

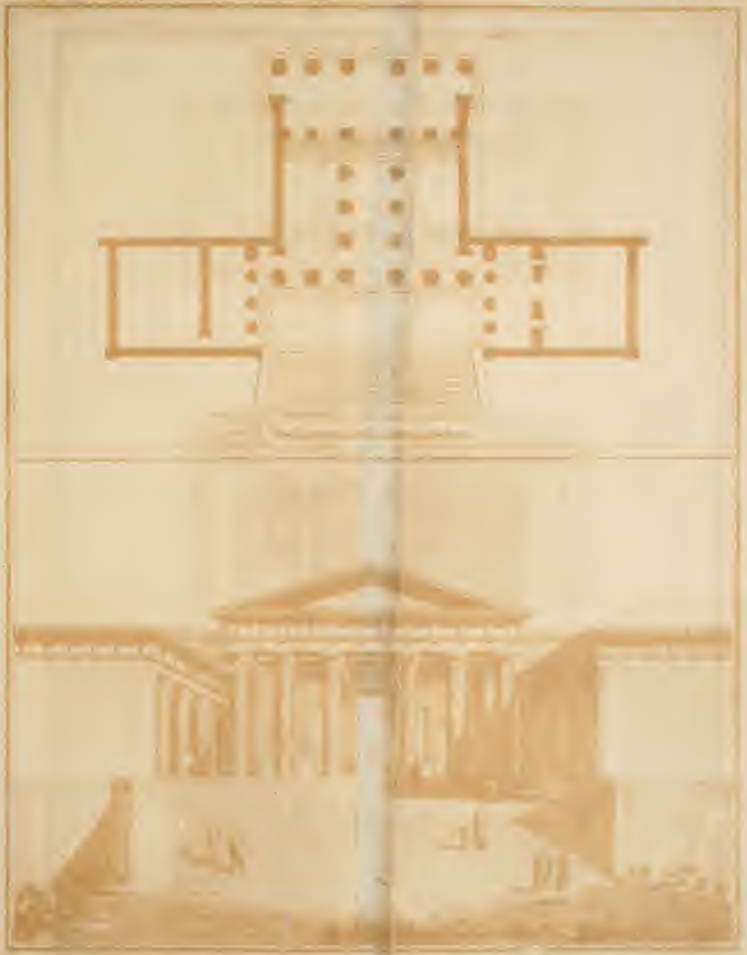
T.Conder jr.





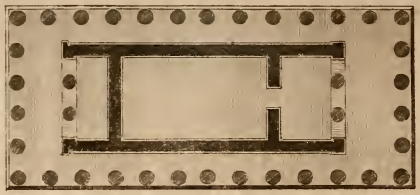
Fouduroi delin. T. Cook sc.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE PROPYLÆA



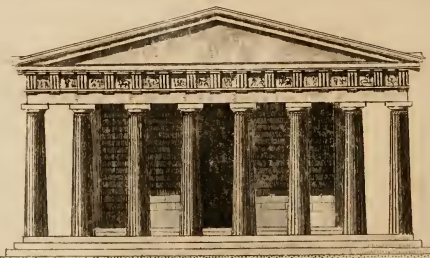
N.°1.

Plan of the Temple of Theseus.



N.°2.

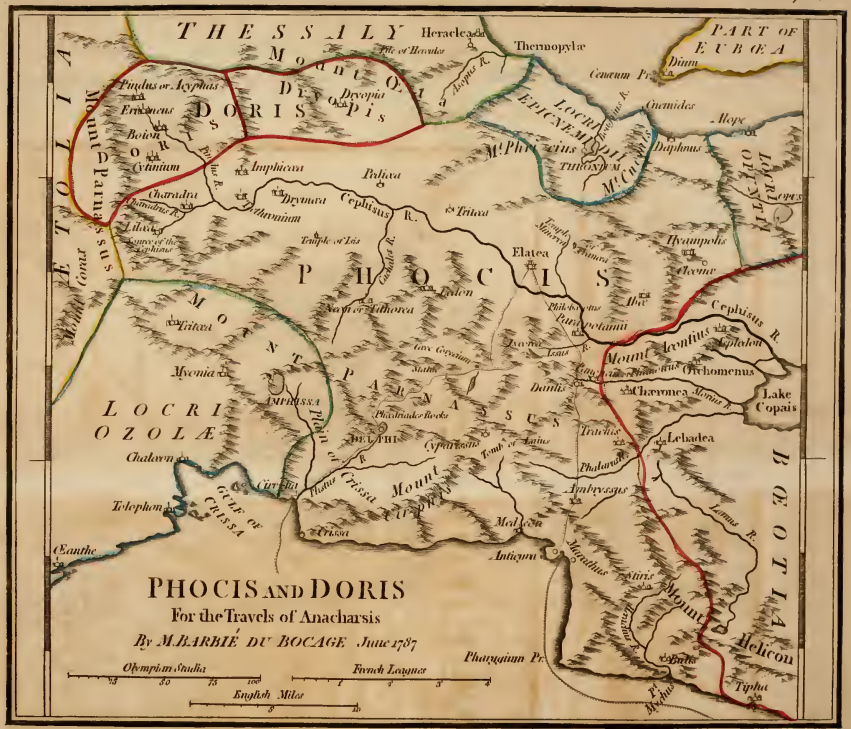
Elevation of the Front of the Parthenon.



N.°3.

J. Hamilton sc. T. Cook fc.

View of the Parthenon.



PHOCIS AND DORIS

For the Travels of Anacharsis

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE June 1787

Olympian Stadia 25 50 75 100

French Leagues 1 2 3 4

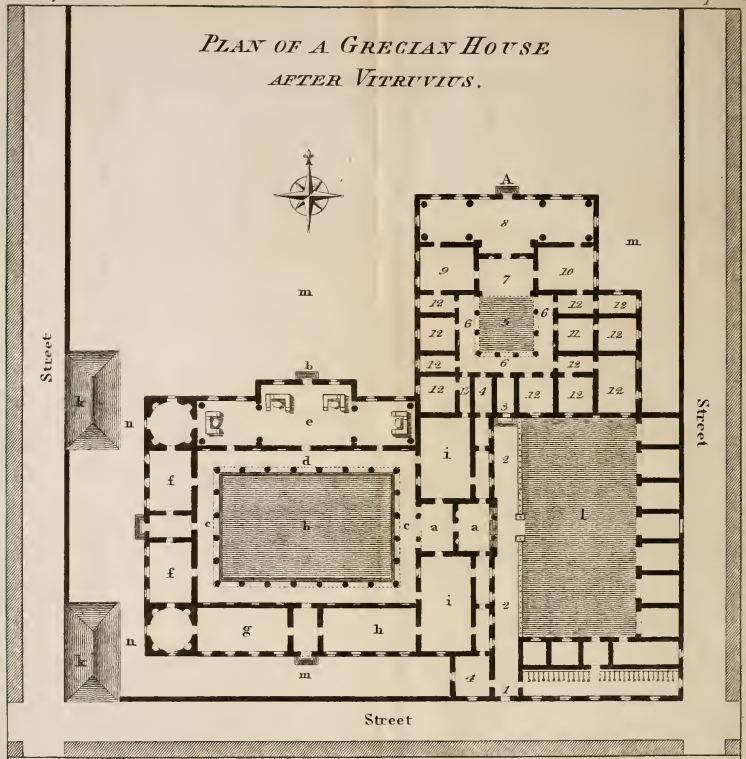
English Miles 3 6

T. Cook. Sc.

VIEW OF DELPHI AND THE TWO ROCKS OF PARNASSUS.

P. Cook fc.

PLAN OF A GRECIAN HOUSE AFTER VITRUVIUS.



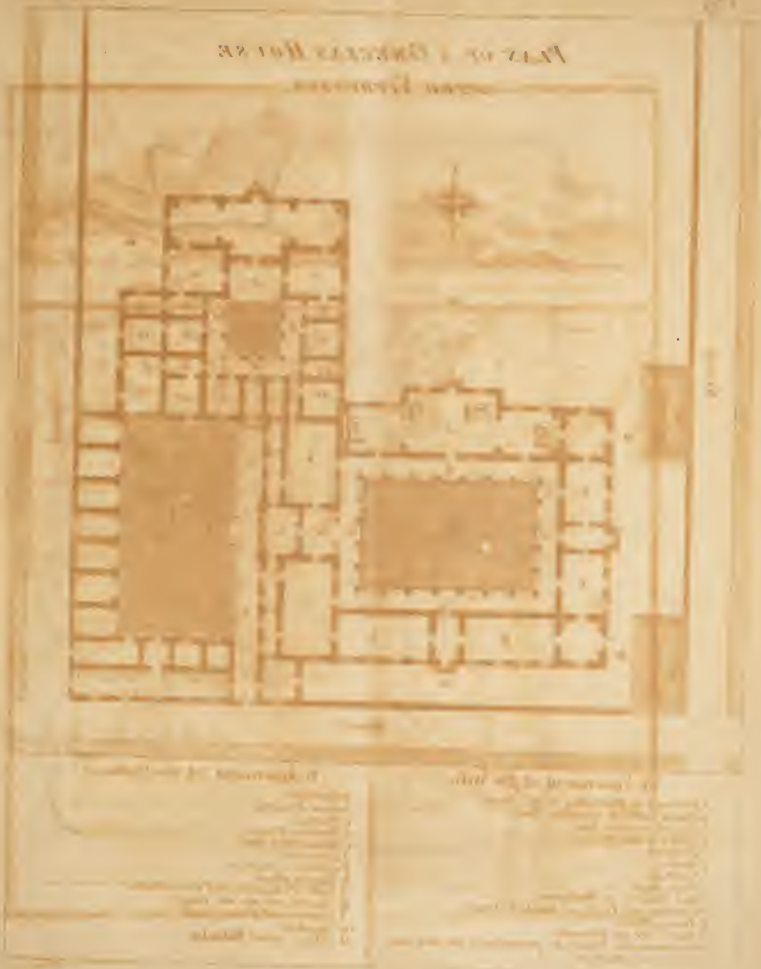
A. Apartment of the Wife

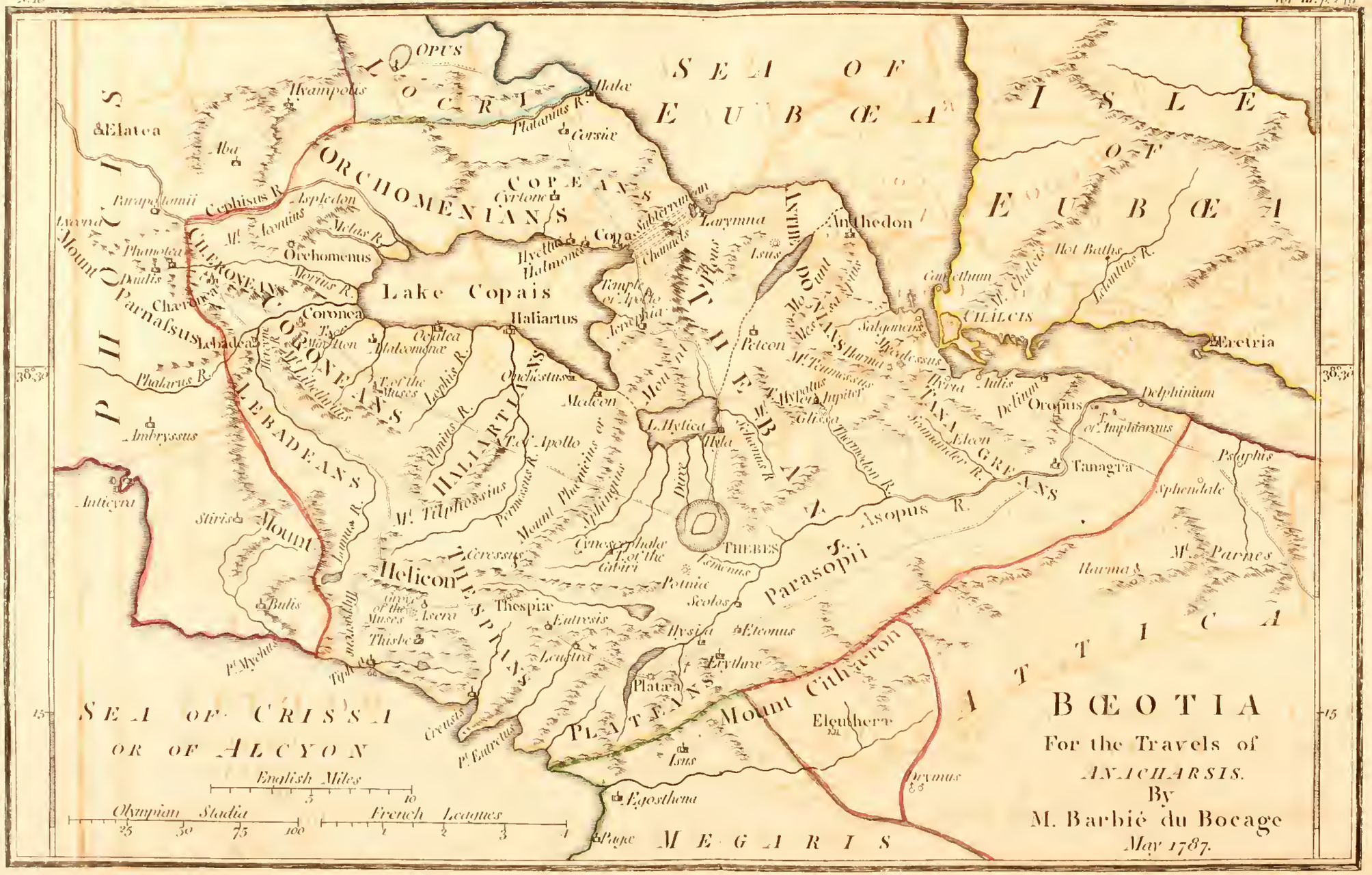
1. Entrance or First Door to the Street
2. Passage called by Vitruvius Iter
3. Second or inner Door
4. Lodges of the Porters
5. Peristyle
6. Porticus
7. Vestibule
8. Work-Shops
9. Bed-chamber or Thalamus
10. Chamber for Visits or Amphithalamus
11. Dining Room
12. Rooms for the Servants
13. Communication between the apartment of the Wife and that of the Husband.

B. Apartment of the Husband.

a. Vestibules
b. Great Peristyle
c. Porticus
d. Rhodian Portico
e. Banqueting Hall
f. Libraries
g. Gallery of Pictures
h. Dining Room
i. Halls of Audience and Conversation
k. Apartments for the Guests
l. Stables and Court-yard
m. Gardens
n. Alleys called Mœniæ

T. Cook fe.




SEA OF EUBŒA
ISLE OF EUBŒA
LOCRIS
PHOCIS
ORCHOMENIANS
COPEANS
CHERONEANS
LEBADEANS
HALIARTIANS
THESPIANS
PLATEANS
PARASOPII
ATTICA
BŒOTIA
MEGARIS
SEA OF CRISSA OR OF ALCYON
Lake Copais
Mount Parnassus
Mount Helicon
Mount Cithæron
Opus
Elatea
Orchomenus
Coronea
Haliartus
Lebadea
Thespiæ
Platæa
Thebes
Eleusis
Megara
Chalcis
Eretria
Delphinium
Oropus
Tanagra
Aphendale
Mt. Parnes
Anthedon
Larymna
Aulis
Salganeus
Petcon
Tilphossæum
Ascra
Potniæ
Scolos
Hysiæ
Erythræ
Eleutheræ
Œnoe
Panopeus
Daulis
Delphi
Thebes
Ismenus
Asopus R.
Cephisus R.
Melas R.
Permessus R.
Olmeius R.
Lophis R.
Thermodon R.
Euripus
Hot Baths
Mount Teumessus
Mount Ptoum
Mount Messapius
Mount Phœnicius
Mount Sphinx
Mount Dirce
Mount Ismenus
Mount Asopus
Mount Harma
Mount Parnes
English Miles
Olympian Stadia
French Leagues
For the Travels of ANACHARSIS.
By M. Barbié du Bocage
May 1787.
T. Cook fc.

THESSALY

For the Travels of Anacharsis

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE

January 1788.

MACEDONIA

ELIMEA

STYMPHALIA

PELAGONIA

ETHICE

HISTIEOTIS

THESSALIA

PERRHÆBIA

DOLOPIA

APERANTIA

ÆTOLIA

DORIS

LOCRIANS

THRONIUM

PHTHIOTIS

MALIANS

ÆNIANES

MAGNESIA

PELASGIOTIS

PHTHIOTIS

HISTIÆANS

ISLAND OF EUBŒA

SEA OF EUBŒA

ÆGEAN SEA

THERMAIC GULF

Pindus Mts

Mount Olympus

Mount Ossa

Mount Pelion

Mount Callidromus

Mount Œta

Mount Parnassus

Mount Cithæron

Mount Helicon

Mount Pangæus

Mount Cambunius

Mount Lacmon

Mount Orbelus

Mount Scombrus

Mount Titarus

Mount Chaonia

Mount Tymphrestus

Mount Corax

Mount Taygetus

Mount Lycæus

Mount Cyllene

Mount Erymanthus

Mount Chelydorea

Mount Aroania

Mount Panachaicus

Mount Scollis

Mount Ida

Mount Cotylus

Mount Pholoe

Mount Thornax

Mount Lapithus

Mount Ossa

Mount Pelion

Mount Pindus

Mount Olympus

Mount Callidromus

Mount Œta

Mount Parnassus

Mount Cithæron

Mount Helicon

Mount Pangæus

Mount Cambunius

Mount Lacmon

Mount Orbelus

Mount Scombrus

Mount Titarus

Mount Chaonia

Mount Tymphrestus

Mount Corax

Mount Taygetus

Mount Lycæus

Mount Cyllene

Mount Erymanthus

Mount Chelydorea

Mount Aroania

Mount Panachaicus

Mount Scollis

Mount Ida

Mount Cotylus

Mount Pholoe

Mount Thornax

Mount Lapithus

Mount Ossa

Mount Pelion

Olympian Stadia

French Leagues

English Miles

SCOPELOS

SCIATHOS

T. Cook sc.

ETOLIA
LOCRIS
SEA of CRISSA or of ALCYON
BOEOTIA
Calydon
Naupactus
Patræ
Rhium Pr.
Rhium Pr.
Temple of Neptune
Gulf of Corinth
Temple of Neptune
Eleusis R.
Sythas R.
SICYON
Olympiana
Port of Egira
Egira
Pellene
SICYONIA
Pellene
Helice
Phelloe
Helice
Pellene
Pellene
Phelloe
Pellene
Pellene
Pellene

ELIS
AND
TRIPHYLIA
for the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE
August 1786.
CEPHALLENIA I.
ZACYNTHUS I.
Gulf of Cyllene
Gulf Chelonites
GULF OF CYPARISSIA
ELIS
ACHAIA
ARCADIA
MESSENIA
Naupactus
Patræ
Araxus Pr.
Dyme
Pharæ
Tritæa
Cyllene
Chelonites Pr.
Zacynthus
Psophis
Thelphusa
Heræa
Alphera
Lepreum
Pylos
Messene
Cyparissia
Cyparissium Pr.
Alpheus R.
Peneus R.
Larissus R.
Mount Pholoe
Olympian Stadia
English Miles
French Leagues

T. Cook sc.

Essay on the
TOPOGRAPHY of OLYMPIA
Designed entirely from Ancient Authors
For the Travels of Anacharsis,
BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
May 1780.

Ruins of the Stables of Oenomaus

Tomb of Oenomaus

Cladeus R.

Terrace

Altar of Taraxippus

Seats of the Judges of the Games

Boundary

HIPPODROMUS

Statue of Hippodamia

Wall of the Brazen Eagle

The Barrier

Tomb of Endymion

Temple of Ceres Chamyna

Hill

Here apparently were the houses of the Inhabitants.

Wall of White Marble

Theatre

Prytaneum or Senate house

Walls of the Altis

STADIUM

Boundary

Terrace

Road

Private way

The Treasuries in the Vestibule

Temple of Victory

Steps

Temple of Vesta or the Mother of the Gods

Great Wall

Saturn

Temple of Juno

Pelopium

Colonnade of Oenomaus

Olive tree called Callistephanes from which the victors were crowned

Processions

Way of the

TEMPLE of JUPITER

Hippodamium

Brazen Trophy under the Plane trees near the middle of the Altis

Workshop of Phidias

Lane

Leonidæum

English Yards.

50 100 200 400

Olympian Stadia of 600 Grecian feet each.

1 2

French Toises.

50 100 200

ALPHEUS R

T. Cook Jr.

MESSENIA

For the Travels of Anacharsis

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE

January 1786.

ARCADIA

MESSENIA

LACONIA

CYNURIA

GULPH OF ARGOS

GULPH OF MESSENIA

GULPH OF LACONIA

Tegea
Eva
Alpheus R.
Alpheus
Megalopolis
Helisson R.
Asea
Thiuus R.
Mantinea
Parnon
Ephyra I.
Polichna
Gortonius
Belmina
Eurotas R.
Temple of Jupiter Scotitas
Prasiæ or Brasiæ
Strathus Pr.
Tripolis
Gortys
Gortynius R.
Mount Cyllene
Pellana
Charadrama
Egila
Edessa
Temple of Apollo
Tiparenus I.
Amphea
Mount Taygetus
Mount Thornax
Œnus R.
Messene
Limnæ
Œnus
Lacedæmon
Sparta
Tiasa R.
Cyphanta
Zarax
Nedo R.
Pharis
Phellia R.
Marios
Alagonia
Gerenia
Cardamyle
Pamisus R.
Boeæa
Eleusinium
Harpleia
Lapithæum
Dorchium
Epidaurus Limera
Port of Jupiter Saviour
Minoa
Temple of Diana Limnatis
Marsh of Ino
Geronthræ
Leuctra
Pephnos
Thalamæ
Temple of Ino
Fountain of the Muses
Carnium
Œtylus
Egiæ
Grotto of Neptune
Gythium
Trinasus
Eurotas R.
Marsh
Palæogonia
Hyspasus R.
Las
Asinæus R.
Tænarus Prom.
Aerie
Tylos or Œtylos
Pyrrhichus
Teuthrona
Temple of Diana Dictynna
Asopus
Epi Delium
Hyperteleatum
Elia
Temple of Escalapius
Sida
Gortyta
Aphrodisias
Gulph of Ilaræ
Temple of Minerva
Boeæ
Malea Prom
Platanistas Pr.
Cythera I.
Scandea
Cythera
Phœnician Port
Messa
Hippola Thyrides
Tænarus
Tænarus Pro.
Port of Achilles
Temple of Neptune
Isinæ
Psamathus

LACONIA and the ISLAND of CYTHERA
for the Travels of Anacharsis
by M. BARBIE DU BOCAGE
January 1786.

Olympian Stadia
50 100 150

French Leagues
1 2 3 4 5 6

English Miles
5 10 15 20

T. Cook fc.

ESSAY
on the *TOPOGRAPHY* *OF* SPARTA
AND ITS ENVIRONS
for the Travels of Anacharsis

July 1783.

Branch of Mt. Taygetus

Tribe of the Limnatæ

Tribe of the Cynosurians

Babyx

Forum

CITADEL

Theatre

Eurotas R.

Tribe of the Pitanatæ

Tribe of the Eveidæ

Hippodrome

Tribe of the Messoatæ

Platanistas

MOUNT MENELAION

Chiaton R.

Road from Sparta to Amyclæ

Therapne

Tiasa R.

Hesiæ

Amyclæ

English Yards 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Olympian Stadia 1 2 3 4 5 6

French Toises 100 200 300 400 500 600

EXPLANATION
of the REFERENCES

a a a. *Street of the Barriers*

1. *Temple of Minerva Chalcioecus*
2. *Gerusia or Senate-house of the Gerontes*
3. *Senate-house of the Guardians of the Laws*
4. *The Chorus*
5. *Temple of Lycurgus*
6. *House of King Damaratus*
7. *Temple of Diana Orthia*
8. *Persian Portico*
9. *Senate house of the Bidiæi*
10. *The Ephoria*
11. *The Bœnata or House of King Polydorus*
12. *Temple of Diana Dictynna*
13. *Tombs of the Eurypontidæan Kings*
14. *Temple of the Argive Juno*
15. *Temple of Bacchus Colonata*
16. *Portico of the Dadas in Clothes*
17. *The Scias*
18. *Halls of the Phiditia*
19. *Cenotaph of Brasidas*
20. *The Theonetida*
21. *The Lesche of the Gerousi or of the Pitanate*
22. *Temple of Diana Issoria*
23. *Tomb of Leonidas*
24. *Tomb of Pausanias*
25. *House of King Mandrias*
26. *Temple of the Dioscuri and the Graces*
27. *Temple of Venus Morpho*
28. *The Lesche Pœcile*
29. *Heroic Monuments of Cadmus Oiolycus Ægeus and Amphitrodus*
30. *Temple of Minerva consecrated by Theras*
31. *Temple of Hercules*
32. *Temple of Helen*
33. *Tomb of Alcmena*
34. *Portico*
35. *Temple of Neptune Gennethus*
35. *The Phalaron or Ephebeum*
37. *Temple of the Amyclæan Apollo*

T. Cook fe

ACHAIA
ARCADIA
for the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE
May 1786.
ELIS
MESSENIA
ARGOLIS
PHLIASIA
CYNURIA
TRIPHYLIA
ACROCORINTHUS
Aegium
Aegira
Pellene
Phlius
Pharae
Tritaea
Clitor
Caphyae
Orchomenus
Argos
Tiryns
Olympia
Heraea
Megalopolis
Messene
Lepreum
Thelpusa
Phigalia
Mount Taygetus
English Miles
Olympian Stadia
French Leagues
T. Cooke fec.

ARGOLIS,

EPIDAURIA, TRŒZENIA, HERMIONIS, the ISLE of ÆGINA AND CYNURIA,

for the Travels of Anacharsis,

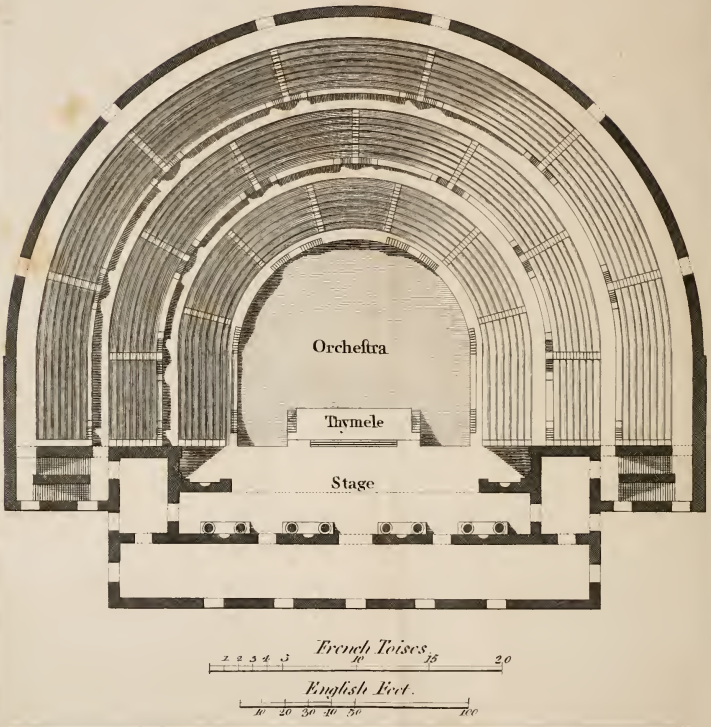
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

October 1785.

T. Cook. fe.

PLATO on the Promontory of SUNIUM discoursing to his DISCIPLES.

ANCIENT GREEK THEATRE.



T. Cook fc.

ATHENS
the Pirœus
EUBŒA
DELOS
Temple of Apollo
Mount Cynthus
Tomos
Phinos
Pere
Inapus
I. Helena
Gyaros
ICNOS
TYROS
MYCONE
RHENEA
DELOS
CYTHNOS
SERIPHOS
PAROS
NAXOS
AMORGOS
SIPHNOS
IOS
Vicines
MELOS
Phalegandros
THERA
Anaphe
THE CYCLADES
for the Travels of Anacharsis
BY M.DE ANVILLE
MDCCLXIII.
Olympian Stadia
50 100 200 300
French Leagues
1 2 4 6 9 12
English Miles
5 10 20 30 40 50
38
37

N°31.

COINS from the Cabinet of the King of France.

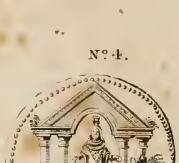
For the Travels of Anacharsis

N°1.

N°2.

N°3.

N°4.



N°1. *Coin of Athens, on which appears the Grotto of Pan, the Staircase leading to the Citadel, and some Monuments consecrated to Minerva.* *see Chap. XII.*

N°2. *Coin of Arcadia. The God Pan seated on Mount Olympus, the name of which is indicated by the letters* OAYM. *Chap. LII.*

N°3. *Coin of Cnidus, the Venus of Praxiteles. Chap. LXXII. The same figure is represented on an engraved gem in the Cabinet of the Duke of Orleans. see the Description of that Cabinet.* *Tom. I. Pl. XXX. Page 135.*

N°4. *Coin of Samos. The Temple and Statue of Juno. On the Steps of the Vestibule, a pot or vase in which is a shrub intended for the* Agnus Castus. *Chap. LXXIV.*